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# GRIFFING'S 1916 TREE <sup>AND</sup> PLANT BOOK



PROFIT IN PRESIDENT PECANS

## INTER-STATE

## NURSERIES

*C. M. Griffing Co.*

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

MACCLENNY, FLORIDA.



# GRIFFING'S POLICIES

## Introductory Announcement

**T**HIS CATALOG serves to introduce ourselves to the buyers of trees and plants under the new firm of C. M. GRIFFING & CO. C. M. Griffing, the principal owner, has for many years been so closely allied with the growth and development of diversified horticulture in the South that little personal introduction is needed. For nineteen years he served as Secretary and Treasurer of Griffing Brothers, Inc., formerly The Griffing Brothers Company, having general management of the sales work and accounting of the entire firm, the largest and most varied horticultural enterprise in the entire South, and for the past four years the direct management of the firm's Jacksonville and Macclenny branches.

For personal and business reasons, Mr. Griffing has segregated his principal interests from that of Griffing Brothers, Inc., purchasing the non-citrus nursery stock, nursery property and equipment at Jacksonville and Macclenny, Florida, and with new associates, will continue to grow and offer a very complete line of trees and plants, such as listed in this catalog; which list will be added to from time to time as demand warrants.

**MR. GRIFFING'S POLICIES WILL CONTINUE THE SAME AS IN THE PAST, VIZ:**

To grow all trees and plants offered; to grow only the best tested sorts; to so limit the production as to quantity and kinds that personal supervision may be given the propagation, training and shipping, that our trees may deserve the distinction as trees and plants of quality and results.

To be exact in all statements, never to misrepresent or exaggerate and never to disparage others. To be guided by the experience of many years in the selection and recommending of varieties and kinds of trees and plants offered and to value permanent rather than temporary success.

To maintain purity of varieties and strains, to guard and foster the health and vigor of our trees and plants, to collect, prove by test, and disseminate the best and most reliable cultural information, to serve all buyers so promptly and courteously that we may justly deserve their patronage.

**C. M. GRIFFING & CO.**

### A CARD

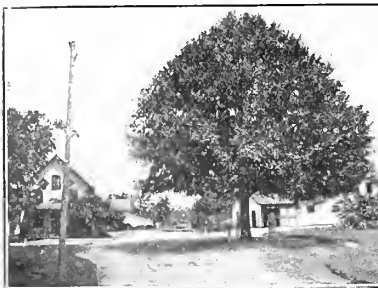
THIS CARD announces to the tree and plant buyers and to the public that we have sold to C. M. Griffing, who has for the past nineteen years served as Secretary and Treasurer of our corporation, the non-citrus nursery stock, nursery property and equipment at our Macclenny and Jacksonville, Florida, branches.

We take pleasure in extending to Mr. Griffing and the new firm of C. M. GRIFFING & CO. our most hearty good will, and bespeak the same from our many friends and patrons of our Macclenny and Jacksonville Nurseries.

Nov. 15th, 1915.

**GRIFFING BROTHERS, INC.**





Grounds in Front of Office and Packing Houses

# Inter-State Nurseries

C. M. Griffing & Co.

Jacksonville, Florida

Macleenny, Florida



Side View of Packing Houses

THE INTERSTATE NURSERIES have acquired the nursery plantation and equipment of Griffing Brothers, Inc., at Macleenny, Florida, consisting of five hundred thirty-five acres of the choicest nursery land that can be found in the state, if not the entire South; a modern and efficient equipment, embracing the best of the labor-saving devices for economical propagation, growing and handling of trees, plants and orders, including saw and box mill, irrigation, commodious and conveniently arranged packing houses, yards and offices, and last but not least has retained the efficient staff of Superintendents, Foremen and Office Help.

With such an equipment and staff and with an opportunity for Mr. C. M. Griffing to devote his entire time and energy to the management of the business at Jacksonville and Macleenny, we are in a position to not only give buyers the best values in both quality and character of trees and plants purchased, but in prices and service.

## NO CITRUS TREES.

We have no orange, grapefruit, lemon, lime, kumquat or any other kind of citrus trees to offer or growing on our nursery plantation. Circular telling the unfortunate experience of Griffing Brothers, and some others, with citrus trees and citrus fruit-growing will be mailed to those interested, upon request.

## DIVERSIFIED PLANTINGS.

The planting of pecans and other nut trees, figs, peaches, plums, pears, persimmons, etc., on the farm and around the house; the planting of more flowers, shrubbery, ornamental and shade trees has for many years been Mr. Griffing's hobby. He now has the opportunity he has long wished for, and will devote his principal efforts to fostering and encouraging greater diversification in tree planting; to better fruited farms and gardens; and to more beautiful and attractive homes, streets, parks, cities and towns.



Teams Starting to Work

## PLANTERS' HELPS.

In addition to the information and suggestions that space in this catalog will allow us to give, we have published several Planters' Helps and Special Circulars. These will be helpful in selecting and preparing ground for trees, planning your plantings, and in selecting kinds and varieties adapted to your locality, together with suggestions for future cultivation, fertilization, pruning and care.

If you will write advising us the class and kind of trees and plants in which you are interested and probable extent of your planting, we will gladly send what Helps and Circulars we have on the subjects.



Seven-Year Pecan Trees

With the best assorted and finest stock of strictly non-citrus fruit, nut, ornamental and shade trees, shrubbery and flowers adapted for planting in Florida and the South ever produced, and giving special attent on to testing and growing only the best, we are in position to give you the greatest value and best nursery service possible. We believe that the fruit-growers, farmers and home-owners will appreciate such a nursery and extend to us patronage to warrant the continuance of our efforts along these lines.



Peaches in Experimental Orchard



# Trees And Plants For The South



## Awakening of the South

to the Vast Wealth and Resources of Soil and Climate

A few years ago we heard much about The New South. We saw many pictures of neat cottages and houses, taking the place of the log cabins; we read much of the wonderful improvements of the cities and towns and of the great strides in commerce and manufacturing; but for the most part agriculture and horticulture remained the same, so far as a vast majority of the people was concerned.

### THE NEW SOUTH IN REALITY dates with

the awakening of its farmers, its home owners, its bankers and merchants to the wonderful undeveloped resources and possibilities of Southern soil and climate when employed in properly diversified agriculture and horticulture. In the development of the medium size farm and the utilizing of the soil, space and climate around the houses in the production of vegetables, fruits and flowers.

**THE PAST HORTICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT** has been by a few people on an extensive commercial scale, a continuation of the one crop idea that has proven so disastrous to every section or community that has followed it. Whether cotton, tobacco, oranges, grapefruit or peaches, the ultimate result is the same.



Inviting, Attractive Homes Hold the Boys and Girls

**THE ENTIRE SOUTH IS AWAKENING** to the advantages and importance of diversification. The cotton farmer is devoting a portion of his land to feed and grain crops, to raising cattle and hogs; with the result that he will get about as much if not more money from the smaller acreage of cotton and will have the grain and meat to the good. The same applies to other one-crop farmers or fruit growers as applies to the cotton farmer.

**ECONOMY PLANTING.** We believe that all are awake to the importance of diversified planting. Look around the farm or home, along the roadways and lanes, around the barns,



The House Is Modest, the Trees Make it an Attractive Home

outbuildings and house. Do you not find a portion of a field, some space along the roadways, or around the buildings that could be profitably used for an orchard, or where from a half dozen to fifty or more pecan trees, fig trees or other fruit trees could be planted? Locations that are now practically waste space growing up in weeds each summer, which the planting and care of the trees would keep clean and improve appearance of your property, besides returning you a greater income than any similar size area on the farm or home? We believe you can find such a space and that you will agree that it will pay you to plant.

**THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.** The future success of the South will not be from its large individual plantings of any one crop. This applies to nut and fruit-growing as well as farming. We believe that the future depends on the well balanced medium-size farm, partially devoted to nut and fruit growing. Enough revenue can be derived from nut and assorted fruit trees planted in otherwise waste spaces on the average farm to clothe the family the year round and supply all the fruit and nuts the family could consume; besides adding attractiveness to the farm and home. Likewise with the average city or town lot.

**PROSPERITY AND CONTENTMENT.** Prosperity may bring a measure of happiness, but true happiness goes hand in hand with contentment. How are you to keep the boys and girls contented, willing and glad to settle down in the home community and town? Prosperity and money alone will not do it. The home surroundings should first be looked to, particularly the outside. They must be made attractive, pleasant and inviting. The roadsides and streets should be improved and shaded.

In no way will a few dollars go so far in making the home surroundings pleasant, attractive and inviting as that spent for shade trees for the roadsides, streets and yards, shrubbery and flowers for the yard and banking around the house. No investment you can make will add so much to the sale or rental value of a property as that invested in shrubbery and ornamental trees and plants, to say nothing of the pleasure to yourself and family. It's the best investment you can make.





# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



The Home



The Orchard



The Grounds

## Brief Suggestions to Buyers and Planters

### PLANNING YOUR PLANTINGS

of trees and plants is quite as important as the planning of a house, building or factory. Consider the future, as to growth, yield of nuts and fruit, and the effect you wish to create; always bearing in mind that you plant for future results and effect. Immediate effect, however, may be obtained if you are able and willing to pay the price for and cost of moving large specimen trees and plants.

If planting commercially or for market, consider the market you wish to reach, and how you will reach it. If a distant market, plant enough of a variety or class of fruit ripening during a given period to enable you to ship in quantity, preferably in carload lots. Should you not wish to plant enough yourself for carload movement, induce your neighbors to plant enough to make up the deficiency. If for local or nearby markets, which as a whole usually pay as well or better than distant markets, an assortment of fruit, both as to kind and variety, ripening over the entire season should be selected.

If planting for home, a complete assortment of both kinds and varieties covering the entire season should be selected. Enough of each should be planted to not only provide fruit for consumption during the ripening period, but for canning and preserving for use during the period when fresh fruit is not available. No meal should ever be served without some fruit or fruit product on the table, nothing is so conducive to proper digestion, regulation of the system, health and vigor of the body as fruit.

### ARRANGEMENT OF PLANTINGS

is of equal importance, whether nut, fruit, shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubbery or flowers, the approximate growth as to height and spread of the normal development of the mature tree or plant should be considered. Proper distance between the trees and plants should be allowed. Trees of slower maturity but ultimately attaining large size and living to great age should be given proper distance. Between them trees of earlier maturity and lesser normal growth may be planted. This is economy of space. Arrangements of trees, shrubs, and plants for the yard and

around buildings is more fully treated in the Ornamental Department, pages 26 to 28 of this catalog.

**SOILS AND LAND.** Land that will make the best corn, cotton and other crops, will make the best orchards. Rolling land with sandy loam surface and clay subsoil is, as a rule, the best ground for trees of any kind. Do not plant valuable trees in abandoned fields and locations too poor to cultivate and expect good results. Select good land, plant according to instructions, care for the trees and the result will more than pay you for the use of the best land and choicest locations.

Soils vary greatly in Florida and the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. One ten-acre tract may be ideal fruit land, surrounding it hundreds of acres of worthless land for fruit or nut trees. A rich, sandy loam with grey or reddish sub-soil, draining readily, with clay from one to five feet below the surface (one to two feet below being preferable) are ideal soil conditions. These are ideal conditions and success will be more uniform and easily obtained where they exist. In sections where little or no clay is present, select the best sandy loam top soil with grey, yellow or reddish sub-soil, always watching for good drainage for a depth of from 2½ to 3 feet below the surface. Some land with chocolate sub-soil is good, but as chocolate sub-soil usually indicates hard-pan, as it is known in Florida and the South, care should be exercised in selecting such land for trees. Avoid land with strata of hard-pan impenetrable of water 12 to 15 inches from the surface; also seepy, springy land and land with white sandy subsoil running into quick sand from 18 inches to 3 feet below the surface. Such land is a failure for trees unless it can be dynamited and tile drained in such a manner as to bring the main water table from 24 to 30 inches below the crown of the trees.

**DRAINAGE.** Land may be poor, you can fertilize it and make it productive; it may be high and thirsty, but by irrigation you can grow fine trees and plants—but if low, wet and soggy you can not make trees or plants grow successfully without thorough  
(Continued on page 44.)





# Trees And Plants For The South



**Preparation for Planting.** Land for planting should be thoroughly plowed or spaded, well harrowed and pulverized before the arrival of the trees or plants. Planting plans should be complete and a small stake should be set at the point where

each tree is to be planted. Provisions should be made for the immediate planting and arrangements for giving the trees water at the time of planting should be provided.

We do not advise the digging of holes in advance of planting, unless in rocky or other soil requiring much labor to dig holes and prepare places for trees.

**Dynamiting for Planting.** For some land the use of dynamite in preparation for planting is essential for best results, but on a large part of the light sandy loam soil of Florida and the South the use of dynamite is merely a harmless amusement, provided you do not blow up yourself or friends in the fun.

**Lands Where Dynamite is Desirable.** Clay hillsides where the loam topsoil is mostly washed away; level lands where the irregular lay of the underlying clay or hard-pan may form basins preventing free circulation and run-off for excess soil water; land with close compact clay or hard-pan near the surface and close easily compact soil, such land as seems to run together and cement itself, preventing free aeration after every rain—these lands should be thoroughly dynamited before planted with trees. The results will many times repay the cost. In saying thoroughly dynamited we do not mean simply discharging a stick of dynamite where the tree is to be planted, but instead, a thorough breaking up, pulverizing and aerating of the entire area to a depth of three or four feet; being sure that all depressions in the surface have a free run-off for excess water, level with the bottom of the loosened earth in the lowest place. Dynamiting the holes for the trees without breaking up and pulverizing the surrounding hard-packed earth makes a pocket for excess soil water to drain into, become stagnant and do more injury than good. Dynamite is useful in removing stumps and other obstructions, opening up drainage courses and as an aid in digging holes and preparing places for trees in rocky locations.

**Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival.** Failure in planting in most cases may be traced to the lack of knowledge and thought in the care of the trees and plants upon arrival. If unable to plant immediately, the trees and plants should be heeled-in as shown in Figure 1. To do this properly, select well pulverized, well drained but moist piece of ground; dig a trench sloping on one side, sufficiently deep to admit the entire root system. Place the roots of the trees in the trench with the tops leaning against the sloping side; spread out so that loose earth sifted over the roots and thoroughly wet will come in contact with all of the roots. Cover with four or five inches of earth and pack firmly; don't be afraid to tread this earth. If you have a quantity of trees several rows may be placed one in front of the other, as shown in the illustrations. Trees taken care of in this manner will, if necessary, keep several weeks, but we do not advise the heeling-in of the trees unless absolutely necessary. Should the ground be frozen so as to prevent heeling-in or planted at once, or should there be frost in the box or bale, bury the box or bale without opening in a well drained place, covering with from four to six inches of earth—do not

store in a dry place or near a stove or artificial heat. Roots of trees should never be exposed to frosty air or removed from the box or bale while there is frost in the packing. As soon as the frost is out of the ground plant or heel-in immediately.

## Root Pruning.

All broken or mutilated portions of roots should be cut so as to leave the ends sound and smooth, the mass of small fibrous roots largely removed, leaving the main or lateral roots that are of sufficient size to callous and send out new feeding roots. In the South while most of the trees are inactive in the formation of new tops or leaves during the winter months, they are never inactive in the formation of new roots.

**Planting.** In the loose, easily handled soil found in most parts of Florida and the South, we do not recommend the digging of the holes in advance. At time of planting dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the roots without cramping; plant the tree the same depth that it originally grew in the nursery. This can usually be told by the change in the color of the bark at the surface line. The black line across the bottom of illustrations Nos. 2 to 5 near the roots show the depth this class of trees should be planted. Spread out the roots in their natural

position. Sift moist, well pulverized earth in the hole and work around the finer roots with the hands. After the roots are nearly covered pour in from one to three bucketfuls of water, according to the size of the tree and amount of earth to be moistened; use the water whether the ground is moist or not, it pulverizes the small lumps and settles the ground around the roots better than is possible in any other way. Finish filling the hole with earth, piling it up to two or three inches above the level of the ground and pack firmly with the feet. Do not be afraid to stamp it—the harder you can pack the earth around the tree the better. After this thorough packing rake loose earth around the trees to act as a dust mulch. A slight depression around the trees or a ridge of earth about 15 or 20 inches from the tree that will retain the water that may fall is desirable, do not pour water on the surface after the tree is planted, it would form a crust as the water dried and the earth moisture would dry out more rapidly than where the surface is loose. Mulching the tree with straw, leaf mold, coarse stable manure or other decaying matter to the depth of 3 to 5 inches is desirable.

## Planting Pecans.

Dig the holes deep enough to admit the entire tap root as received, and sufficiently large to admit lateral roots



Figure 1—Heeling in Trees.

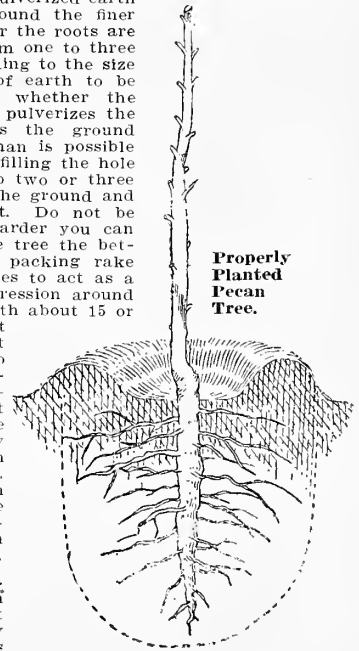


**Ready for Tree Planting. Don't Forget the Water Supply and Bucket.**

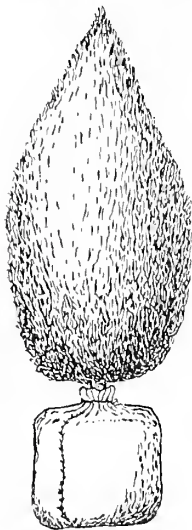
compact clay or hard-pan near the surface and close easily compact soil, such land as seems to run together and cement itself, preventing free aeration after every rain—these lands should be thoroughly dynamited before planted with trees. The results will many times repay the cost. In saying thoroughly dynamited we do not mean simply discharging a stick of dynamite where the tree is to be planted, but instead, a thorough breaking up, pulverizing and aerating of the entire area to a depth of three or four feet; being sure that all depressions in the surface have a free run-off for excess water, level with the bottom of the loosened earth in the lowest place. Dynamiting the holes for the trees without breaking up and pulverizing the surrounding hard-packed earth makes a pocket for excess soil water to drain into, become stagnant and do more injury than good. Dynamite is useful in removing stumps and other obstructions, opening up drainage courses and as an aid in digging holes and preparing places for trees in rocky locations.

**Care of Trees and Plants on Arrival.** Failure in planting in most cases may be traced to the lack of knowledge and thought in the care of the trees and plants upon arrival. If unable to plant immediately, the trees and plants should be heeled-in as shown in Figure 1. To do this properly, select well pulverized, well drained but moist piece of ground; dig a trench sloping on one side, sufficiently deep to admit the entire root system. Place the roots of the trees in the trench with the tops leaning against the sloping side; spread out so that loose earth sifted over the roots and thoroughly wet will come in contact with all of the roots. Cover with four or five inches of earth and pack firmly; don't be afraid to tread this earth. If you have a quantity of trees several rows may be placed one in front of the other, as shown in the illustrations. Trees taken care of in this manner will, if necessary, keep several weeks, but we do not advise the heeling-in of the trees unless absolutely necessary. Should the ground be frozen so as to prevent heeling-in or planted at once, or should there be frost in the box or bale, bury the box or bale without opening in a well drained place, covering with from four to six inches of earth—do not

Properly  
Planted  
Pecan  
Tree.



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



**Balled and Burlaped Tree**

without bending, moisten and pack from bottom to surface, using a rammer, as in setting a post; being careful not to bruise the top or lateral roots.

## **Planting Balled and Burlaped Trees, and Trees That Have Been Grown in Pots.**

Dig the holes large and deep enough to admit the ball of earth, held in place by the burlap or other wrapping, so that the general level of the surface is even with the top of the ball. After placing the tree or plant in the hole, without removing the wrapping, cut away binding cords or remove the fastenings and remove the wrapping from the top downward, allowing it to remain in the bottom of the hole. Do not crumble or disturb the earth in the ball. After this is done, fill in rich, moist, well-pulverized earth around the ball, water freely and pack firmly; rake loose earth around the tree and mulch if material is available.

## **Planting Roses and Shrubbery.**

Roses and shrubbery require rich, well-drained soil with considerable body for best results. In light sandy soil prepare the rose bed or space for banking shrubbery by removing earth to a depth of 10 inches and fill in with a mixture one-third clay, one-third well-rotted cow manure and one-third best top soil; spade and mix thoroughly and allow to stand two to three weeks before planting. Well-rotted horse or mule manure may be substituted for cow manure if the latter can not be obtained, if

horse or mule manure is used the bed should stand at least three weeks before planting. Marl may be substituted if clay is not available. In stiff clay land, sandy loam and compost should be mixed with the soil removed. The planting should be done in the same general manner as in planting other trees, water freely, but be sure the ground is well drained.

## **Use No Fertilizer or Manure at Time of Planting.**

While we advise making the ground fertile by the use of manure or well-rotted compost if the same can be done from two to four weeks in advance of the planting, we positively condemn the use of manure or any kind of fertilizer at the time of planting the trees, owing to the danger of the manure and fertilizer coming in contact with the roots and the chemical action injuring or destroying the root system, especially the new tender callous and the tenderer rootlets. Instructions for fertilizing will be given in a separate paragraph.

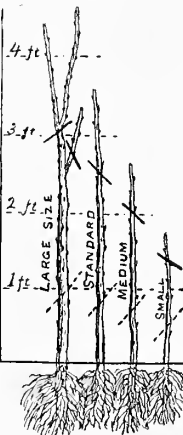
## **Pruning at the Time of Planting—Don't be afraid of soil-ing Hands or Clothes**

The proper pruning of trees immediately after planting is one of the most important factors. The accompanying illustrations, Figures Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, show pecan, peaches, persimmon and fig trees in the size chiefly sold. Immediately after planting the trees we advise severe top pruning, which will reduce the top of the tree, somewhere near the same proportion to the reduction in the root system in transplanting. The lines marked across the trees indicate the point at which the trees should be cut off, or pruned. These lines show the maximum amount of top that should be left; a far

more severe pruning is advised and recommended by many, and no harm will be done if pruned much more severely. The same severe method of pruning applies to all classes of deciduous fruit, nut and ornamental trees. In the illustration for figs, Figure No. 2, you will notice the dotted line across the trees near the ground. If the planter desires to train his fig trees in the bush form they

should be cut off at the point indicated by the dotted lines; but should the planter wish the fig trees to grow in the arboresc or tree form they should be cut off at the solid line shown higher up. We recommend the bush form for fig trees in preference to the arboresc or tree form.

All broad leaved evergreen trees, unless balled and burlaped, both fruit and ornamental should have the foliage largely or entirely removed before digging from the nursery and shipping, and after planting we recommend pruning in about the same proportion as shown in the illustrations Nos. 4 and 5 for pecans and persimmon trees. This method of severe pruning and defoliating has, after many years' test, proven the best and safest. Occasionally we hear of good results from the planting of broad leaved evergreen trees transplanted with the foliage left on; these cases, however, are exceptions rather than the rule. Where broad leaved evergreen trees are properly defoliated before digging, conserving the vitality and vigor of the tree in the body and roots, much more uniform and satisfactory results may be expected.



**Fig. 2—Fig Trees**

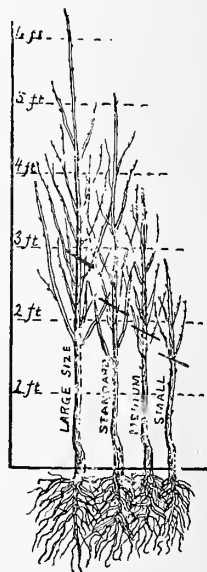
Balled and burlaped broad leaved evergreen trees need no pruning at the time of planting beyond that given at the nursery before shipping, other than merely shaping the tree to the desired form.

Grape vines should be pruned to one or two branches, and these cut off from six inches to one foot in height. This same method of pruning applies to all climbing vines in the ornamental department, as well as to grape vines.

Coniferous evergreen trees need but little pruning at the time of planting, the shearing away of about one-fourth of the foliage being sufficient.

**Pruning Roses.** Figure No. 6 shows at the left the average field-grown two-year-old rose bush as it stands in the nursery rows; at the right the bush after pruning at the time of digging and made ready for shipment. To the lover of roses this may seem very severe treatment, but if you will remember the rose is a very scanty rooted plant not making mass of fibrous feeding roots, and that the ability of the rose bush to bloom and produce flowers depends upon its ability to produce new growth, you will understand why this severe pruning is best. Many other shrubs, plants, and vines should be treated in a similar manner for best results.

**Subsequent Pruning.** Trees that have been properly pruned at time of planting should, when they start and make a few inches of growth, have all of the sprouts removed with the exception of those you wish to form the main branches of the trees. Select three or four sprouts starting from different sides of the tree with from eight to twelve inches between the bottom and top sprout; thus preventing forked trees that may split under heavy load of fruit. After these sprouts or main branches



**Fig. 3—Peach Trees**





# Trees And Plants For The South



have grown from 15 to 24 inches, according to the class of trees, the tops should be pinched to cause the second set of branches to form. For most trees little further pruning should be done aside from removing the branches growing towards the center and chafing limbs, allowing the trees to grow in a natural spreading form as much as possible. Peaches, and some other classes of trees need special pruning treatment after they attain bearing age. Our circulars and helps that we will be glad to send on request, will give such special pruning instructions.

## Cultivation.

Frequent, shallow, clean cultivation, keeping all weeds and grass removed from near the trees should be practiced during the spring and up until June or July, with clean cultivation over a space of 6 to 8 feet in diameter around the tree during the entire first and second seasons after planting. The remainder of the ground may be planted with Iron variety of cowpeas or beggar-weed in June or July. This will assist in adding nitrogen to the soil and in keeping the ground full of humus. Commencing with the third year the peas or

beggar weeds can be safely planted over the entire surface of the ground in June or July. Fertilizer for the first two years should be spread on the ground over a space from three to six feet in diameter, and worked in with hoe, rake or cultivator. Subsequent fertilizer should be applied to practically all of the ground surface and worked in with cultivator. If the trees are planted in a field where garden or farm crops are grown, leave a space of from 6 to 8 feet in each direction from the tree. The small tree is worthy of the ground. Do not plant small grain crops other than cowpeas and beggar-weeds in the orchard unless for winter cover crop to be plowed under in the early spring. Cotton or ordinary garden crops do little injury to young orchards unless planted too close. Do not plant watermelons, cantaloupes or sweet potatoes in an orchard; if you do, the injurious result will show for several years. Shade or ornamental trees planted along streets and in yards or gardens should be liberally fertilized and a space of from four to six feet in diameter kept thoroughly cultivated for the first two or three years. Do not plant small trees under shade trees or in close proximity to larger ones and expect them to give you satisfactory results without especially heavy fertilization.

## Fertilizing and Manuring.

With few exceptions the soil in the South adapted to fruit culture is thin and light, requiring fertilizer or manure for best results. Land that

is naturally fertile or has been made rich by compost, manure and leguminous cover crops the minimum amount as shown in the following table may be sufficient for good results, possibly none will be required the first or second years. On light sandy soil that has not been built up by compost, manure or leguminous crops even double the maximum amount as shown by the table may be required for satisfactory results. Stable and cow manure composted with leaf mold, turf and waste from the barnyards, to which has been added from 100 to 150 pounds cotton seed meal, 200 pounds 14% acid phosphate, 100 pounds sulphate of potash or from 200 to 300 pounds kainit per cord, thoroughly mixed with the compost three or four weeks before spreading, is ideal fertility to apply to all non-citrus orchard trees, rose bushes and shrubbery. Compost should be spread evenly near the trees and plants, and immediately plowed or worked into the ground to prevent escape of nitrogen or ammonia, at the rate of 1½ to 2 cords per acre.

Where (G) appears in the table indicates that a special wood-producing or tree-growing fertilizer should be used with an analysis of 4 to 5 per cent Ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 5 per cent Potash. Where (F) appears a special fruit-developing fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4 per cent Ammonia, 7 to 9 per cent Phosphoric Acid, 10 to 12 per cent Potash should be used.

	1st Year.	2nd Year
Pecans and Nut Trees.....	2 to 5 lbs., G.	3 to 6 lbs., G.
Peaches, Plums and Figs.....	1 to 4 lbs., G.	3 to 6 lbs., F.
Pears, Apples and Mulberries..	1 to 3 lbs., G.	2 to 5 lbs., G.
Persimmons .....	1 to 3 lbs., G.	2 to 5 lbs., F.
Grapes .....	1 to 2 lbs., G.	1½ to 3 lbs., F.
Shade Trees .....	2 to 5 lbs., G.	3 to 6 lbs., G.
Roses and Shrubby.....	1 to 2 lbs., G.	2 to 3 lbs., G.

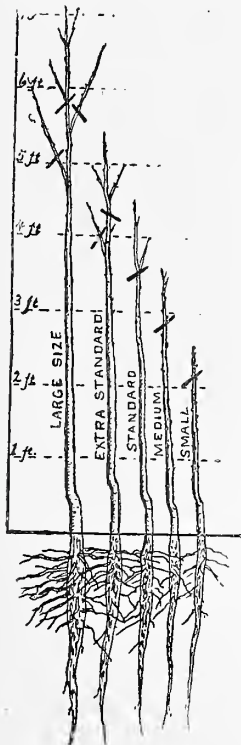


Fig. 4—Pecan Trees

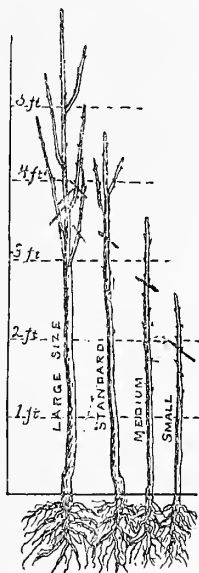


Fig. 5—Persimmon Tree



Fig. 6—Rose Bush Before Digging, and After Digging and Pruning.

## Insects and

**Diseases.** No plant exists that does not in some manner furnish food for something else, hence all trees, fruits and plants are subject to attack of insect's, diseases and fungi. Even the oak trees growing in the forest and around our yards are attacked by scale insects. In most cases nature has provided other insects or diseases that attack the insects and diseases that prey upon trees and plants; thereby providing nature's balance. The dangerous insects and diseases are those of

more recent introduction into the country, for which nature has not provided the natural enemy or where nature's enemy that would prey upon it is not present in sufficient quantity to provide nature's balance. In addition to these newly introduced insects and diseases there are some fungi and bacterial diseases affecting trees and plants that must be combated by artificial means. Space in this catalog will not permit of the listing of the insects and diseases that may attack trees and plants. The most prevalent of these diseases are described and remedial measures recommended in one of our Planter's Helps circulars, copy of which we will gladly mail upon request.

Table giving proper distance for planting and number of trees or plants at stated distance apart per acre, see page 44.



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



*Hicoria pecan*

## Improved Paper Shell Pecans

The growing of the improved varieties of paper-shell pecans has gradually developed until it has become one of the South's most important agricultural pursuits. The long-headed business man or farmer of eight to twelve years ago, who planted a grove of paper-shell pecans and cared for it, has had the pleasure of refusing \$1,000.00 or more per acre for his grove, because it produces a revenue many times in excess of legal interest on this amount.

### Utilize the Waste Space on the Farm

Pecan trees of improved paper-shell varieties planted along the roadside, avenues, drives, fence lines and around barns and outbuildings, will not only add a distinctiveness and character to your farm, but will in a few years yield a revenue in nuts sufficient to pay your taxes, pay for insurance on your buildings

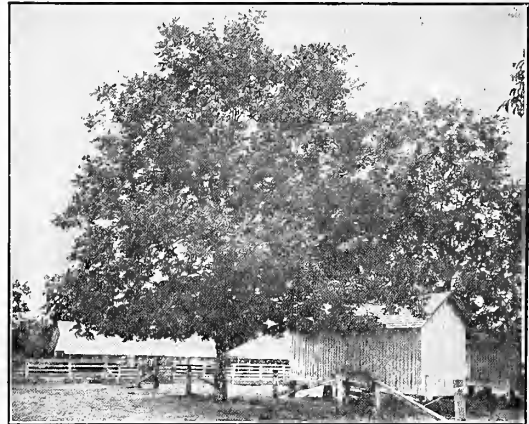
and keep buildings painted and in repair besides a liberal amount for Christmas sundries.

All for the cost of a few trees and the keeping of the waste spaces cleaned and in order as they should be on well-kept farms.

Pecans are a safe investment.



Pecans Along the Roadside.



Pecans Around the Outbuildings

### Pecans are Highest Rank and Highest Priced Nuts in the World.

The improved paper-shell pecan nuts hold first place and command the highest price of all the world's nuts. Pecan nuts are in demand constantly at good prices for culinary purposes and for making of candies, etc. Nuts are gradually taking the place of meats in the staple daily diet of the world's people. In this the pecan will assume first place, because it is the **richest in nutriment of all the nuts.** Ask for bulletin number 16, The Pecan and its uses.

### The Limited Area of Successful Production

and the limited number of people who will engage in an industry where returns cannot be expected for six to eight years, together with the increasing consumption of nuts as a food product, will keep the supply far short of the demand and good prices will prevail continuously.

### The Pecan is an Excellent Shade Tree;

This, together with its valuable crop, commends it as the one most desirable tree to plant along your fence lines, roadsides in and around your barnyard, hog lots and garden, in addition to solid plantings of orchards.

Trees should be planted at a distance of 45x60 feet apart, requiring about 18 trees per acre. At this distance other crops may be successfully and profitably cultivated between the rows of pecans without detriment or injury to the trees. The cultivation of other crops actually benefits the pecan trees and reduces the expense of upkeep to a minimum. We recommend the cultivation of corn, cotton and vegetable crops between the rows.

### A Sure, Safe and Substantial Income

for the young or middle-aged man or woman can be more quickly established in pecan growing than any other business in which he may engage. In pecan growing you are offered your greatest opportunity, if you are not firmly established, the pecan offers a safe, profitable investment for your surplus money.

### The Kind of Pecans We Offer You

We have been closely identified with the development of the improved paper-shell pecan industry since its first inception, and have originated, introduced and disseminated several choice varieties. We are owners of some of the South's largest bearing and young pecan groves.

### Gold Medal Was Awarded Griffing Brothers

at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition (1907) for the **sixteen best varieties of pecans.** This award of merit officially acknowledged us as the **then leaders of the world in pecan growing.** From these sixteen varieties were developed, improved and propagated, the peerless collection of pecan trees we offer today.

### National Nut Growers Association Premiums

Griffing Brothers were awarded eight out of eleven possible first premiums for improved pecans at the last meeting of the National Nut Growers' Association, held at Houston, Texas, November, 1913. The National Nut Growers' Association is the highest tribunal on nuts in the world.

### The Two Highest Tributes

ever paid to a grower of pecans have been bestowed on us. Our thirty years experience in pecan growing has been condensed into a small bulletin which may be had for the asking.





# Trees And Plants For The South



## Special New Variety

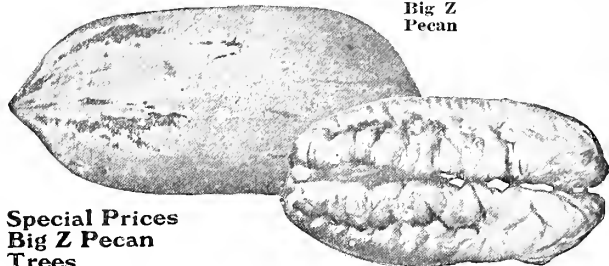
### Big Z Pecan

The new **BIG Z** promises to be the peer of all varieties. The original tree was grown from seed, possibly of the Frotcher, on the property of Mr. J. W. Zink in Southern Mississippi. The tree is a strong, upright grower, and has large luxuriant foliage. Judging from the quantity, size and quality of the nuts produced on the original tree and on smaller trees which have been top-worked to Big Z, we believe that the Big Z will be one of the earliest-bearing and the largest of all the varieties. The Big Z has in the past borne one-third more nuts than any of the best old standard varieties, such as Delmas, Schley, etc., in the same grove.

Size very large, weighing 38 to 40 to the pound, nuts in clusters of three to five; shell thin, partitions thin, fine appear-

ance; kernel rich, yellow, crisp and of fine flavor. Best cracking qualities of any large nut. We are the exclusive propagators of the Big Z and believe that we have never placed our name behind a more meritorious production.

**Big Z Pecan**



### Special Prices Big Z Pecan Trees

Approximate top growth.	Each.	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft. Small .....	\$1.75	\$16.00	\$140.00
E— 2 to 3 ft. Light .....	1.80	17.00	150.00
F— 3 to 4 ft. Medium .....	1.90	18.00	160.00
G— 4 to 5 ft. Standard .....	2.00	19.00	170.00
H— 5 to 7 ft. Large .....	2.25	20.00	185.00

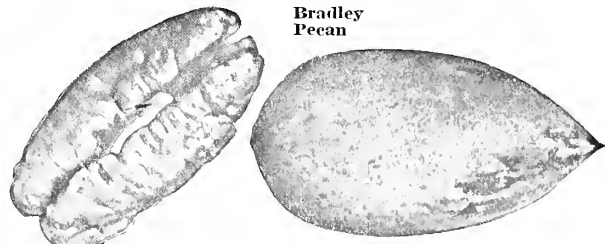
### Five Recognized Best Varieties of Pecans

In summing up a lengthy talk before the National Nut Grower's Association at Houston, Texas, November, 1913, in which he described and discussed the relative merits of all existing, important, named varieties of pecans, (about 100), Prof. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., who is possibly the world's greatest living authority on nuts, pronounced Bradley, Curtis, Schley, President and Stuart, the "five really first-class nuts."

### Prices of the Five Recognized Best Pecans and Other Standard Varieties

Size	Approximate top growth		Prepaid by mail or exp.		F. O. B. exp. or frt. collect.	
			Each	10	100	1000
D—1½ to 2 ft. Small .....			.65	\$ 5.50	\$ 45.00	\$380.00
E— 2 to 3 ft. Light .....			.70	6.50	50.00	420.00
F— 3 to 4 ft. Medium .....			.80	7.50	60.00	500.00
G— 4 to 5 ft. Standard .....			1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00
H— 5 to 7 ft. Large .....			1.25	11.50	85.00	800.00
			F. O. B.			
K— 7 to 9 ft. Extra large .....			1.75	15.00	120.00	1,100.00
M— 9 to 12 ft. Special .....			4.00	35.00	250.00	

**Bradley Pecan**



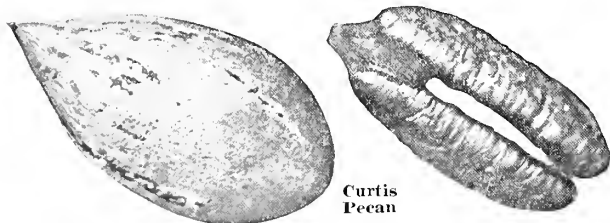
**Bradley Pecan.** A very productive variety; that has given exceptional results wherever planted; cracking quality good; kernel plump, rich and of very good quality. You can make no mistake if you plant Bradley.



**Original Big Z Pecan Tree**

# Inter-State Nursery Catalog

## FIVE BEST VARIETIES—(Continued)



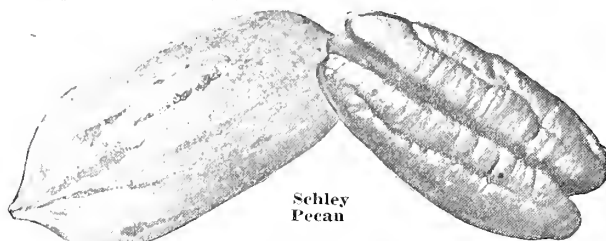
Curtis  
Pecan

**Curtis Pecan.** Tree vigorous, open growth; bears at an early age; very prolific, shell thin, cracking quality exceptionally good. Kernel plump and richest in quality of any pecan generally planted.

President Pecan



**President Pecan.** The parent tree began to bear six years after planting and the yield has increased until it now produces 100 to 150 pounds of nuts annually. This nut probably embraces more of the characteristics of a perfect nut than any other standard variety. Oblong, slightly compressed with a sharply pointed base; light yellowish-brown; size large; kernel long and plump; golden yellow; bright and attractive; texture fine; quality extremely good.



Schley  
Pecan

**Schley Pecan.** One of the best known of all varieties. Thrifty, strong, symmetrical grower; kernel plump; the Schley has no superior in quality, richness, flavor and appearance.

Stuart Pecan



**Stuart Pecan.** Attractive, symmetrical growth, very regular bearer; uniform size and shape; large and plump; well filled; very good quality. A variety generally considered the standard by which other nuts are judged.

## Standard Varieties Pecans

**Alley.** Symmetrical, strong grower; nuts of medium size; cracking quality good, shells medium to thin; plump kernel; well flavored.

**Delmas.** Size large; an excellent nut, plump kernel, thin shell, cracks easily; quality good; flavor excellent; vigorous grower.

**Daisy.** Texas origin; a rapid grower and productive; size medium; shell moderately thin; kernel plump; quality rich; flavor good.

**Frotcher.** One of the oldest and best known varieties; attractive in appearance; remarkably thin shell; splendid cracking qualities.

**Moneymaker.** One of the best early varieties. It combines early maturity and heavy production. Nuts uniform in size.

**Nelson.** A very large and attractive nut; tree vigorous grower; bears in clusters; good flavor.

**Pabst.** Sturdy thrifty grower; highly productive; nuts very large; fair quality. Well adapted in coast sections.

**Success.** Size large to very large; shell moderately thin; kernel usually plump; quality rich; flavor very good.

**Teche.** Commences bearing very young; medium size; quality good; a profitable, practical variety.

**Van Deman.** One of the most attractive in appearance; very rich and well flavored. Medium large, elongated. A well-known and very desirable variety.

## Castanea

## Chestnuts

**Japan Chestnut.** A strain of chestnut immune from the chestnut diseases that are at this time giving the growers of the American and Spanish strains so much concern. The Japan Chestnuts thrive throughout the South. The trees grow to medium size, with broad spreading symmetrical top. Foliage dark, glossy green, held until late in the fall. One of the cleanest, healthiest and most attractive trees for either orchard or yard. Especially desirable where a medium-sized, spreading tree for shade or ornamental effect is desired. Trees usually commence bearing in from four to five years and produce abundantly. Trees are grown from large, selected seed imported from Japan.

## Prices for Japan Seedling Chestnuts

Size	Approximate top growth	Prepaid		F. O. B.
		Each	10	
E—2 to 3 ft.	Small	\$.30	\$2.60	\$20.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.40	3.50	28.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.50	4.50	35.00
F. O. B.				
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large, branched	.65	5.50	
K—7 to 9 ft.	Extra large	1.50	12.00	

**Dixie Chestnuts.** A variety originating in Florida from original Japanese parentage. A continuously heavy bearer; nuts good quality, large size, burrs well filled, usually three to four nuts in a bur. Does well throughout the South. Trees budded or grafted on Japan seedling roots. The surest cropper and best chestnut for Southern planting.

## Prices for Dixie Chestnuts Only

Size	Approximate top growth	Prepaid	
		Each	10
E—2 to 3 ft.	Small	\$.75	\$ 6.50
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.85	7.50
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	1.00	9.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	1.50	13.00





# Trees And Plants For The South



Juglans

## Japan Walnuts

The Japan walnut is a medium-sized nut of good quality and will positively grow and bear abundantly on any good land in the extreme South, as well as in the Central States. This cannot be truthfully said of any other walnut.

The fruit is borne in large clusters. Trees begin bearing the third or fourth year from planting, trees five to six years often bear a bushel or more of nuts. Every home or farm should have a few of these trees.

### Prices of Japan Walnut Trees

Size	Approximate top growth.	Each.	10	100
C—	1 to 1½ ft. Small	20c	\$1.70	\$15.00
D—	1½ to 2 ft. Light	25c	2.00	18.00
E—	2 to 3 ft. Medium	30c	2.50	22.00
F—	3 to 4 ft. Standard	50c	3.50	30.00
G—	4 to 5 ft. Large	70c	6.50	
H—	5 to 7 ft. Extra large	\$1.00	9.00	

### Varieties of Japan Walnuts

**Cordiformis.** Peculiar heart-shape; good quality; vigorous grower; productive.

**Sieboldiana.** Ovate, pointed; comparatively thin shell. Profitable and of good quality.

*Ficus carica*

## Figs

Fig growing is one of the oldest agricultural pursuits in the world, and one that, when once established in a community, elings constantly to that section. Fig trees will thrive and bear regularly and continuously under greater hardships and mistreatment than any other fruit. The older settlers of the cotton and cane belt have for many years been accustomed to gathering fruit year after year from a few old neglected, uncultivated trees, which are all but forgotten until the owner is assailed by the delicious odor of ripe figs. A few people, especially those living near the larger towns and cities have for years found it a convenient source of income to have a number of trees or a small orchard from which to gather fruit for the local market. Considering the bountiful crops these trees have yielded year after year, in most cases without any attention or intelligent care, the process of gathering and marketing the fruit has been "plundering nature."

Only during the last eight or ten years has the fig been looked upon as a commercial fruit for the Southern States, and this late attention has been brought about by the necessity of profitable crops for our land, which is rapidly becoming valuable.

Briefly speaking, during the last ten years the fig has been taken up, criticised and tested from point of adaptability, quality, production per tree, per acre, per year, and has been thoroughly tested as a marketable commercial fruit, fresh, canned, sterilized and preserved.



Southern-Grown Japanese Walnuts.

In each and every test the fig has proven its merit and today it stands as one of our safest, sanest and most profitable industries.

The fig is, without question, firmly established as a remunerative and pleasant farm crop, and the profits from the fig are by no means confined to large plantings. A small door-yard orchard of a few trees will add many dollars to the home income. One of the greatest advantages



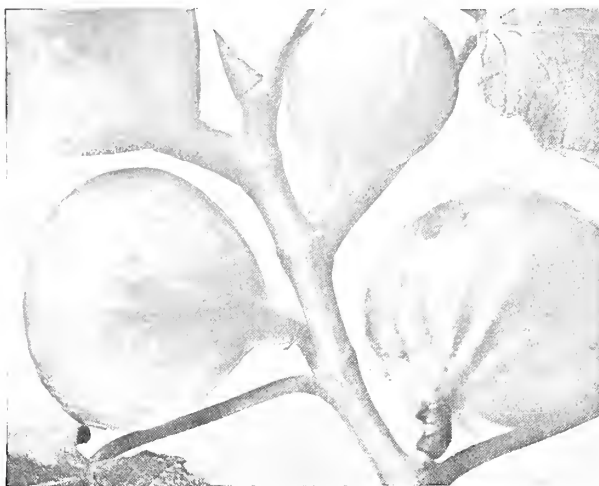
Brown Turkey Fig

# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



**Brunswick Fig**

of the fig for small farmers, is that trees are inexpensive and easy to plant, requiring only a very limited investment in establishing an orchard and the early income which may be expected. Enough trees to plant five acres may be had for \$75 to \$100, and the orchard will begin producing a revenue the second and third years after planting.



**Celestial Fig**

## Varieties of Fig

**WHERE TO PLANT FIGS.** Fig trees give especially good results if planted near buildings where the roots can run under them and get the benefit of the shade, moisture and nitrogen. Around the hog lot and chicken runs are exceptionally good locations. The foregoing especially applies to the lighter sandy soil of Central and South Florida. Where the soil is heavy and there is a good supply of nitrogen and capillary soil moisture, the fig can be successfully grown in the open field. In such locations the fig is especially well adapted for planting in the inter-spaces between pecan, orange or grapefruit trees. A bushel or more of broken-up oyster shell worked into the ground around the fig tree is especially beneficial.

## Prices Standard Varieties Fig Trees

Approximate top growth Size		Prepaid by mail or exp. Each	F. O. B. exp. frt. collect	
		16	100	1000
C—1 to 1½ ft. Small	.....	.13	\$1.10	\$ 8.00 \$ 70.00
D—1½ to 2 ft. Light	.....	.15	1.20	9.00 80.00
E— 2 to 3 ft. Medium	.....	.20	1.50	12.00 100.00
F— 3 to 4 ft. Standard	.....	.25	2.00	15.00 135.00
G— 4 to 5 ft. Large	.....	.35	3.00	20.00 180.00
H— 5 to 7 ft. Extra Large	.....	.50	4.50	35.00

**Brown Turkey.** Medium to large; color yellowish-brown tinged with pink; skin very thin, but of strong texture; flesh shading from creamy white to deep pink; pulp tender, rich, sweet, and of the finest quality. Fruit is borne on long stems and hangs with blossom end down at maturity, which prevents souring in case of rainy weather. One of the safest and most profitable varieties for commercial planting, either for drying, canning or for marketing as fresh fruit. Trees bear first year from planting.

**Brunswick.** Fruit very large; skin thin; flesh white just under the skin, shading to a beautiful pink in the center. Very sweet, juicy, rich and firm; fine quality. A most reliable and productive bearer. Free grower; ripens fruit first season planted.

**Celestial.** The Celestial is probably the best of all varieties of figs for home use and for eating fresh. It is being extensively planted in Louisiana, Mississippi, and along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coast for canning and market; claimed to make a superior quality of preserved and canned figs. Small to medium size; color bluish or ivory-yellow; good canner; very hardy; ripens in June.

**Green Ischia.** Light, transparent green; flesh white shading to crimson around seed cells. The best extremely late fig. One of the earliest bearing, sturdiest and most prolific figs grown.

**Lemon.** Large lemon-color; flesh creamy white shading to purple in the center. Fine preserving fig and when cooked retains the natural color and shape.

**Diospyros  
Kaki**

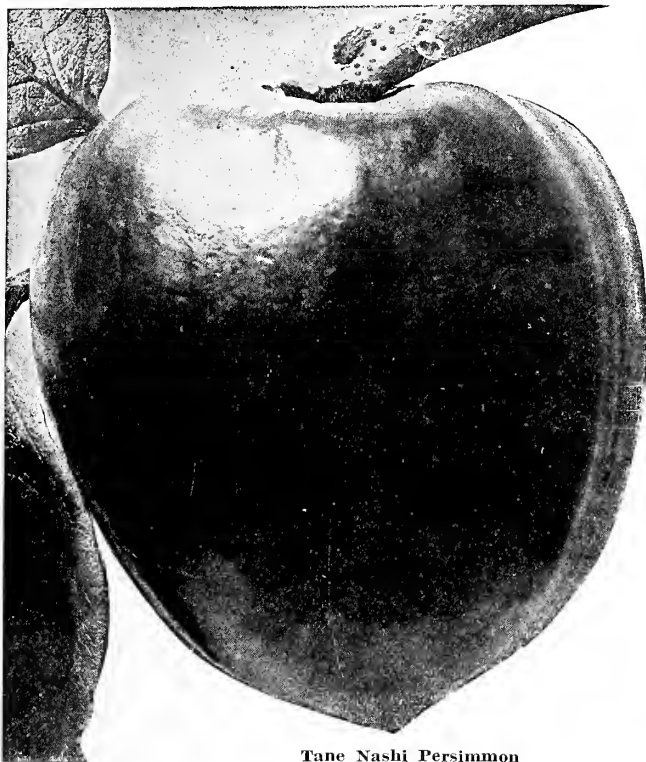
## Persimmons

The Japan Persimmon is rapidly assuming the position of a commercial fruit of exceptional value. Its popularity in the local and northern markets is growing by leaps and bounds. This fruit has for centuries been one of the leading commercial fruits of Japan and China. The yellow races were cultivating the persimmon as a money crop before Columbus discovered America, and in the years since, its importance has not waned.





# Trees And Plants For The South



**Tane Nashi Persimmon**

The Asiatic success and popularity of the persimmon has been due to their peculiarly successful methods of preparing it for the market. The methods used by the Japanese in preserving and drying the persimmon may be applied with equal success in this country, and it immediately becomes one of the choicest and highest priced delicacies in the fruit market.

You can take the astringency or puckering out of the hard, mature Persimmon, making it edible as an apple. The process is simply placing the mature, hard fruit in an air-tight receptacle or room and displacing the air for a period of from two to four days, according to the variety with carbon dioxide gas (the same as is used for charging soda fountain's), and the fruit will come out sound, firm and as non-astringent as an apple or peach. The United States Department of Agriculture has conducted a series of experiments in processing or removing the astringency from the persimmon. See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 441, prepared by H. C. Gore, Division of Foods, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Get a copy of this bulletin.

The cost of cultivation, care and production is reduced to a minimum. The trees thrive on almost any soil, giving good results on land too poor for most crops. They can be produced at one-fourth the cost of oranges or grapefruit. No frost risks, as they thrive throughout the Cotton belt. Trees should be well cultivated, fertilized and well cared for for the first two years, after which no plowing or cultivation is necessary or desirable. For best results, simply keep the weeds and grass mowed. Fertilizer to be applied just before rains in March and June.

## Prices Persimmons all Varieties

Size. Height.	Prepaid by mail or exp.		F. O. B. exp. or frt. collect.	
	Each	10	100	1000
E—2 to 3 ft. Small .....	.20	\$1.50	\$11.00	\$ 90.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium .....	.25	2.00	14.00	110.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Standard .....	.30	2.50	17.00	140.00
F. O. B.				
H—5 to 7 ft. Large .....	.40	3.00	20.00	160.00
K—6 to 8 ft. Heavy branched ....	.60	5.00	35.00	



**Tamopan Persimmon**



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Triumph Persimmons as they grow in clusters

## New Chinese Persimmon, Tamopan

A Chinese variety of special merit recently introduced from China by Department of Agriculture, and fully described in Department of Agriculture Year Book for 1910. The Tamopan has been thoroughly tested in Hernando County, Florida, and in the Gulf Coast section of Mississippi where it has been successfully fruiting for several years. Fruit is large, somewhat flattened and with a compressed ring around it as though a string had been tied around the fruit while growing. Color, beautiful golden red; skin quite thick and tough; flesh light colored and astringent until fully ripe. Tree exceedingly vigorous with very large glossy leaves, bears young and is very productive.

## Varieties Japanese Persimmons

**Costa'a.** Medium sized, conical, somewhat four-sided; skin salmon yellow; flesh light yellow; almost seedless, fine quality.

**Dia Dia Maru.** Thrifty open growth tree, distinct light foliage; fruit medium size, flat and four-sided. Flesh creamy white, fine quality.

**Fuga Kaki.** Of recent introduction from Japan. Tree vigorous, upright growth; fruit medium to large, nearly round, but somewhat flattened, skin smooth, tough, color reddish-yellow; flesh meaty and of exceptionally good flavor, astringent until quite ripe. Bears young and abundantly.

**Hacheya.** Very large, oblong, conical with rounded point. Reddish-yellow. Tree vigorous and attractive. One of the best for general planting.

**Hyakume.** Large to very large, varying from roundish-oblong to roundish-oblate flattened at the ends; skin light bluish-yellow; flesh light brown; sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. A splendid persimmon.

**Okame** Large, usually oblate; dark red and attractive. Yellow flesh and a few seeds. Very vigorous, sturdy; lives to very old age.

**Triumph.** Yellowish-red, bright smooth skin, tomato shape, handsome and showy. Flesh yellow, firm, fine grained and of very fine quality. Makes showy package for market. Good shipper. The choicest of all varieties for market.

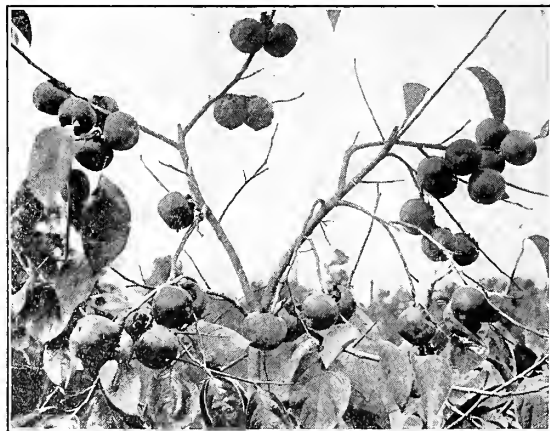
**Tane Nashi.** The best known and most generally popular variety. Quite large, conical, pointed, smooth and symmetrical. Early bearer, early ripening and productive.

**Tsuru.** Long pointed variety. Color bright-red; flesh orange-color with darker coloring near the seed. Very prolific.

**Yeddo-Ichi.** Roundish oblate, size large, color dark red; flesh dark brown, almost purple around the seed. Good to eat while still hard.

**Yemon.** Large, tomato-shape; somewhat four-sided; skin bright orange-yellow; flesh yellowish, generally seedless, quality good. Owing to its large size, uniform shape and exceptional quality, it is considered a very desirable all-round variety.

**Zengi.** Medium size, but one of the most valuable and reliable. Tree sturdy, long lived and very prolific. It is of the dark-meat class, being edible when quite hard. Ripe from August to Christmas time.



Top of a 2-year-old Zengi tree in November. This variety commences ripening first of September, continuing until January. Have seen trees hanging full of fruit at Christmas.





# Trees And Plants For The South



Peach Harvest During May, June, July

## Peaches

**THE LEADING FRUIT OF THE SOUTH.** Viewed from either the standpoint of the commercial orchardist, the farmer or for the home, the peach ranks first. If the right varieties are selected for the locality it succeeds over wider range of territory and soil conditions than any other fruit. As a market fruit for either local or for distant markets it surpasses all other fruits in popularity and quantity consumed, with the possible exception of the apple.

**QUICK RETURNS.** The peach is the quickest of all trees to return a profit to the planter. Trees planted during December and January should commence bearing in from 17 to 18 months from planting, producing from a few fruits to one-half crate per tree, according to the variety, locality in which planted and care given the trees. In 30 months a very satisfactory crop and in 42 months, or 3½ years from planting, a full normal crop.

**EASILY GROWN.** The peach thrives on almost any well drained land. In the South the rolling pine land underlaid with clay or yellow sub-soil will give best results. Preparation of the ground is the same as for ordinary crops; transplanting is easy and safe, all trees should live if the simple instructions given in this catalog are followed. Further care is simple and of minimum expense for a fruit tree.

**HOME AND LOCAL MARKETS.** Every farmer and every home owner with space for a few trees should first plant for the home, and if space will permit, enough trees for local markets. No fruit is more healthful, no fruit will afford so much pleasure and profit for a small outlay. A few dozen trees will not only provide all the fruit the family can consume, but enough to sell to neighbors and townspeople, to buy all of the sugar and pay the expenses of canning enough fruit to keep the table supplied the year round. The canning and preserving of peaches with one of the small home canning outfits now on the market is simple and easy. Write for copy of "Canning Helps," a circular telling of the many ways for saving the surplus fruit and produce of the farm or home.

**PEACH ORCHARDING FOR PROFIT.** With the quick returns and small cost of production no fruit offers greater inducements for commercial planting for either near-by or distant markets. For near-by markets select varieties covering the full season's maturity, as they can be economically shipped in small lots by express. For distant markets enough should be planted by yourself, or others in the neighborhood, for carload shipments,

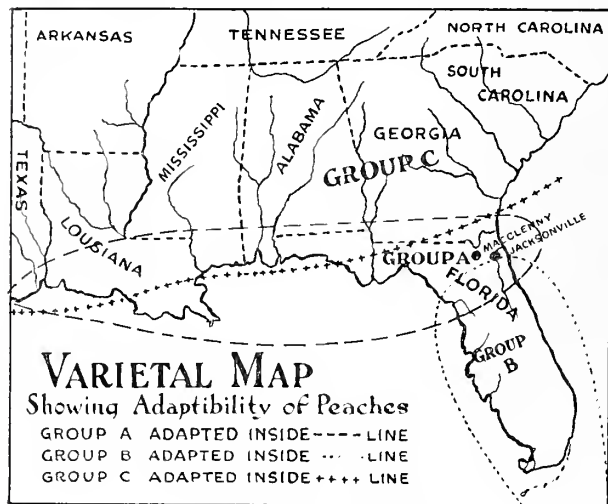
requiring about 40 acres. If you do not wish to plant yourself for carload movement, induce a few of the neighbors to join you in planting from 40 to 60 acres. Plant no greater acreage than you can cultivate, fertilize and care for in the proper manner. A small orchard well cared for and the fruit carefully harvested, and well marketed will earn greater percentage of profit than a large orchard poorly cared for and fruit badly handled.

**PEACHES FOR INTER-PLANTING IN THE PECAN, ORANGE OR GRAPEFRUIT GROVE OR ORCHARD.** The average profitable life of the peach throughout the country is from 8 to 15 years, depending on the quality of land and care of the orchard. A well-cared-for peach orchard will pay for itself and return good profit for the planter within the first five years. If planted in the spaces between the trees of a pecan, orange or grapefruit grove or orchard, you can afford to remove the peach trees any time after the 5th year, as they will have paid well for the time and attention given to that time. In the pecan orchard they can remain without detriment to the pecan trees, if the latter are planted from 45 to 60 feet apart, for from 12 to 15 years. In the orange or grapefruit grove, with trees planted 30 feet or more apart, the peach trees can remain without detriment to the orange or grapefruit trees for from 7 to 8 years. Our planters' help, "Trees for Inter-Planting" will offer many valuable suggestions for economizing planting space.

**VARIETIES FOR YOUR LOCALITY.** In the lower South, especially in Florida, it is of the utmost importance that varieties of peaches adapted to the locality are planted. We grow peach trees of and offer in this catalog varieties of several strains or families, some of which will not give satisfactory results if planted in Florida, and some varieties adapted for Florida planting will not give satisfactory results if planted in Georgia and similar latitudes. Many people in Florida think that peaches are not worth raising because they can not successfully grow the king of peaches, the large, luscious, well-colored Elberta; over-

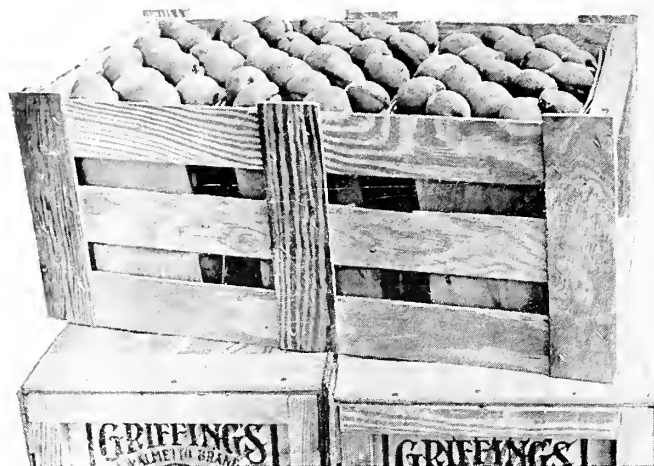


# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Varietal Map for Peaches

looking the early ripening and extremely fine flavored varieties of the South China strain or family. We list in this catalog peaches in three separate groups; one for central, north and west Florida, extreme south Georgia and Gulf Coast section; one for south Florida and one for Georgia, Alabama and for localities of similar latitude and to the North. For best results select varieties recommended for your locality. As a further help see the map.



Waldo Peaches

Well-Grown, Well-Packed Peaches Always Sell Well

## Peaches on Plum Roots

Some people recommend the planting of peaches grown on plum roots. While we do not advise or recommend plum as a stock for peach trees, yet to meet the existing demand, we propagate and offer a limited quantity of each of the varieties listed on Group B. See list of varieties Group B, page 17.

### Special Prices Peaches on Plum Roots

Size.	Height.		Prepaid by		F. O. B. Express or freight collect
			mail or express	Each.	
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$ .15	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
E— 2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.18	1.50	11.00
F— 3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.25	2.00	13.00
G— 4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	.30	2.50	18.00
H— 5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.40	3.00	22.00

## Peaches on Peach Roots

We advise planting peaches on peach roots grown from natural seed collected from native trees growing in the light sandy wire-grass sections of South Georgia and Florida. All of our peach trees on peach roots are of this class.

### Prices for Peaches on Peach Roots

Size.	Height.		Prepaid by		F. O. B. Express or freight collect
			mail or express	Each.	
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	\$ .13	\$1.10	\$ 7.50
E— 2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	.15	1.20	8.00
F— 3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	.18	1.50	9.00
G— 4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	.25	2.00	14.00
H— 5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	.35	3.00	18.00

## Varieties of Peaches, Group A

Recommended for Central, North and West Florida, extreme South Georgia and Immediate Gulf Coast Section. See Map.

(Varieties where name is followed by ? will succeed in this locality but as they bloom early there is some danger of crop being injured by late frost.)

**Angel.** Freestone, large, round, flesh white; melting, juicy, rich with acid flavor. June 20th to July 5th.

**Bidwell's Early ?** Round, very early. Medium to large; creamy white, tinted carmine. Cling. May 1st to 25th.

**Bidwell Late ?** Similar to Bidwell's Early; larger, rich, juicy and melting. Cling. May 30th to June 15th.

**Cabler's Indian.** Medium size; color red, shading to deep purple; flesh red with purple veins; rich acid, quality excellent; cling. July 15th to 25th.

**Florida Crawford.** Large yellow; flesh yellow, red at pit; vinous flavor; freestone. July 15th to August 10th.

**Florida Gem.** Medium to large, roundish oblong; yellow washed red. Flesh white, juicy and fine flavor. Freestone. June 15th to last.

**Gibbons's October.** Medium large; very late; tinged red. Freestone. Good for home and market. October 1st.

**Glenn.** Large oval peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross; color yellow with strong red; skin tough and easily removed; flesh light yellow, red about pit; quality good. Freestone. June 5th to 15th.

**Griffing's No. 4** A yellow summer cling with exceptional qualities. Large size, beautiful shape and color; fine flavor; small pit. Appeals to everyone partial to cling peaches. Color golden yellow, nearly covered with red near pit; juicy with rich, sub-acid flavor. Ripe June 25th to July 10th.





# Trees And Plants For The South



**Hall's Yellow.** Large, nearly round; yellow washed red. Flesh yellow, firm, good quality. Freestone. Late June.

**Honey.** Medium size with long pronounced recurved point; color creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, red at pit; fine quality, juicy with rich acid flavor; freestone. June 5th to 20th.

**Howard ?** Large size, shape nearly round, regular in outline; color light green, shading to creamy white overspread with bright red. White, firm and meaty, streaked with red from skin to pit; juicy, sweet and especially good flavor. Ripe May 15th.

**Imperial.** Very large, oblong, whitish yellow washed red. Flesh white, sweet. One of the best for Gulf section. Freestone. June 25th.

**Jewell** An early and most valuable variety. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow; rich, juicy and melting. Freestone. May 15th to 30th.

**Miami ?** Originated at Miami, has proved to be of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Size medium to large, nearly round with stubby point; color creamy yellow. Very prolific. Ripe middle of May.

**Pallas.** Good size, nearly round, deep red; flesh white, fine grained; excellent quality; seedling of Honey. Succeeds well along Gulf coast. Freestone. June 20th to 30th.

**Peento ?** One of the best old standards for extreme South. Productive. Cling. May.

**Power's September.** Splendid Southern peach for home and local markets. Freestone. September.

**Red Ceylon ?** Strong grower, productive, fine quality Large, dull green, flesh blood-red. Freestone. May 10th to 20th.

**Stanley.** Medium to large size, nearly round; creamy red; flesh white, red at pit; very sweet; good quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles. Cling. Last of June.

**Waldo.** A most prolific and valuable variety throughout the South. Medium, roundish oblong; bright yellowish-red, washed carmine. Fine grained, juicy, melting; excellent quality. Freestone. June 1st.

## Varieties of Peaches, Group B

Recommended for Central and South Florida. See map of varietal adaptability.

Of this group we have a limited number of each variety grown on plum roots. See special prices for peaches on plum roots, page 16. Principal stock of all varieties on peach roots.

**Angel.** Freestone, large, round, flesh white, melting, juicy, rich with acid flavor. June 20th to July 5th.

**Bidwell's Early.** Round, very early. Medium to large; creamy white, tinted carmine. A reliable peach for early market. Cling. May 1st to 25th.

**Bidwell's Late.** Similar to Bidwell's Early, larger, rich, juicy and melting. Cling. May 30th to June 5th.

**Florida Crawford.** Large yellow, flesh yellow, red at pit, vinous flavor. Freestone. One of the best for canning and culinary purposes. July 15th to August 10th.

**Florida Gem.** Medium to large, roundish oblong, yellow, washed red, flesh white, juicy and fine flavor. Freestone. June 15th to last.

**Glenn.** Large oval peach, a Peen-to-Honey cross; color yellow with strong red; skin tough and easily removed; flesh light yellow, red about pit; shipping quality good. Freestone June 5th to 15.

**Gibbon's October.** Medium large, very late, tinged red. Freestone. Good for home and market. The latest of all Florida peaches. October 1st.

**Griffing's No. 4.** A yellow summer cling with exceptional qualities. Large size, beautiful shape and color, fine flavor, small pit. Appeals to everyone partial to cling peaches. Color golden yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, streaked with red near pit; juicy and rich, subacid flavor. Ripe June 25 to July 10.

**Hall's Yellow.** Large, nearly round, yellow, washed red. Flesh yellow, firm, good quality. Freestone. Late June.

**Howard.** Large size, shape nearly round, regular in outline; color light green, shading to creamy white, overspread with bright red. White, firm and meaty, streaked with red from skin to pit, juicy, sweet and especially good flavor. Ripe May 15th.

**Imperial.** Very large, oblong, whitish yellow, washed red. Flesh white, sweet. One of the best in quality. Freestone. July 1st.

**Jewell.** An early and most valuable variety for planting throughout Central and South Florida. Medium size, roundish oblong, small point, light yellow. Rich, juicy, melting. The most popular and profitable for market. Freestone. May 15th to 30th.

**Miami.** Originated at Miami; has proved of great value for extreme South Florida planting. Size medium to large, nearly round with stubby point; color creamy yellow. Very prolific. Ripe middle of May.

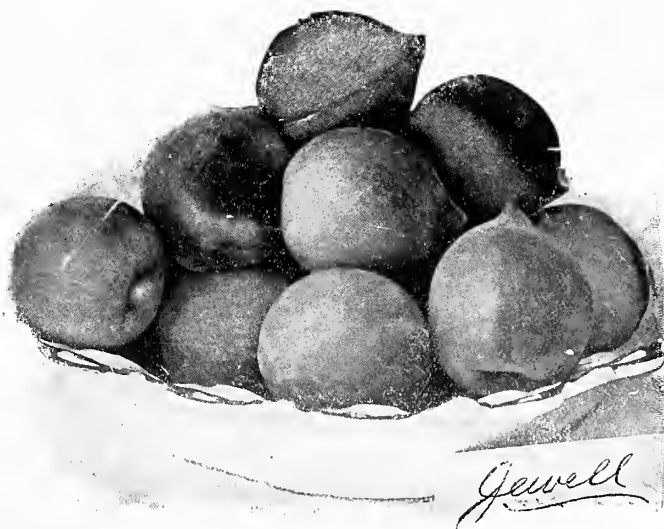
**Peento.** One of the best old standards for extreme South. Productive. Cling. Shape flat like a tomato. May.

**Power's September.** A splendid peach for home and local markets. Freestone. September.

**Red Ceylon.** Strong grower, productive, fine quality. Large dull green, flesh blood-red. Freestone. May 15th to 20th.

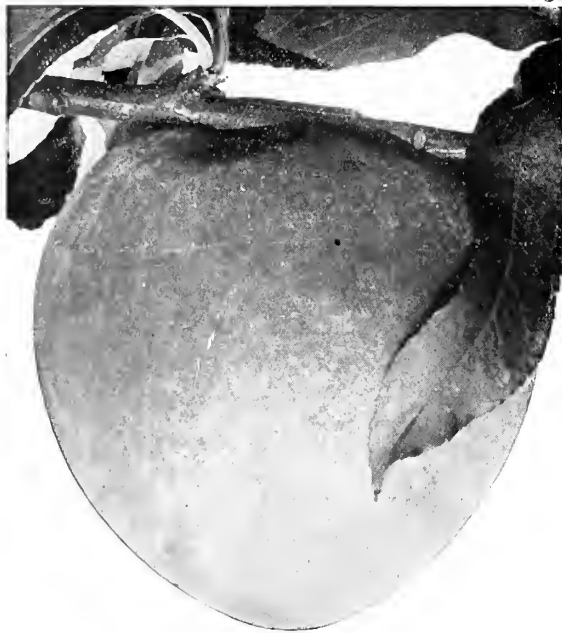
**Stanley.** Medium to large size, nearly round, creamy red; flesh white, red at pit; very sweet; good quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles. Cling. Last of June.

**Waldo.** A most prolific and valuable variety throughout the South. Medium, roundish-oblong, bright yellowish-red.





# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Carman Peach

washed carmine. Fine grained, juicy, melting, excellent quality. Freestone. June 1st.

## Varieties of Peaches, Group C

For the Heavier Clay Land Sections of North and West Florida, South Georgia, the Gulf Coast Sections and to the North.

**Carman.** Large, oval, creamy white, tinged yellowish and red. Tender, juicy and of fine flavor. Prolific. Freestone. The best and most desirable for its reason. June 15th to July.

**Chinese Cling.** Well known, adapted to all the Central South. Very large, oblong; white tinted red. Tender, juicy, good quality. July.

**Elberta.** Best known commercial variety. Very large, rich yellow, red cheeks. Good shipper. Justly deserves the distinction as the best and most desirable of all peaches.

**Gibbon's October.** Medium large, tinged red. Freestone. October 1st.

**Greensboro.** Large, good quality, bright red; flesh white and juicy. One of the most desirable for both local and district market, for home and for canning. Semi-cling. June 1st.

**Hiley.** Large white, beautiful red cheeks; flesh white, red at pit. Among the most profitable varieties. Freestone. June 20th to July 5th.

**Heath Cling.** Large, oval, white with red. Flesh white, firm. Cling. September.

**Mamie Ross.** Large, white, shaded carmine; flesh white, juicy, of good quality. Cling. June 1st.

**May Flower.** Large, highly colored; of good quality. Its early ripening makes it desirable both for home and market. Semi-cling. Early May.

**Nix's Late.** Large, oblong, pure white, highly flavored. Fine late peach. Good canner. Cling. September.

**Power's September.** Splendid Southern peach for home and local markets. Freestone. September.

**Sneed.** Medium, round, cream and carmine. Flesh white, juicy. Semi-cling. May to June.

**Stanley.** Medium to large size. Flesh white, very sweet; good quality; especially desirable for sweet pickles.

**St. John.** Large, round, oblong; orange yellow, shaded red. Flesh clear yellow, firm, juicy, highly flavored. Very early yellow. A splendid commercial or home peach. Freestone. June 15th to 25th.

**Triumph.** Very early, vigorous; medium to large, yellow. Flesh yellow. Freestone. May.

**Waddell.** Medium to large, oblong, rich creamy white. Flesh firm, rich, juicy and sweet. One of the best for home, local, or district market. Freestone. Early June.



Elberta Peach





# Trees And Plants For The South



*Prunus triflora* and  
crosses

## Plums

THE MOST PRODUCTIVE, VALUABLE AND EARLIEST RIPENING OF SUMMER FRUITS. Why more plums are not grown for the home and market throughout the South has for years been a puzzle to us. Each year thousands of crates of plums are shipped from California and other states into the South during July and August and



Florida Plum

sell in competition with peaches and other fruits at fancy prices, returning good profits to the growers after paying high express and refrigeration charges for thousands of miles. Plums of the varieties we offer ripen in May and June, when there is little other good fruit on the market, and wherever they are grown and offered bring prices far in excess of prices for peaches and other fruits. Practically all land in the South is adapted to plum growing, and will yield as large crops and at as low cost of production as any part of the world.

No line of commercial fruit growing offers today as great inducements as that of plum growing. The farmer or fruit grower who will plant from an acre to three acres in plums, give them practically the same cultivation and tree care as for peaches, and who will spray the trees thoroughly with Lime Sulphur Solution just before the blooms open, and follow up the spraying with Bordeaux and arsenate sprays, will realize better profits from marketing, either locally or in markets reached from 24 to 36 hours by express, than possible in growing any other crops.

Every home owner should plant from half dozen to a dozen plum trees in the poultry yards. The shade afforded is ideal for the poultry and the poultry destroys the curculio and other insect pests. The clean, compact, highly ammoniated soil in the chicken run are ideal conditions for the plum tree. We have known of \$8.00 to \$10.00 worth of

fruit being harvested from single trees grown under these conditions.

## Griffing's Special Varieties of Plums

The newest and best for planting in the extreme South and Gulf Coast section.

### Prices, Special Plums, Florida and Hoyt

Size.	Height.		Each.	10	100
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small .....	25c	\$2.30	\$18.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Light .....	30c	2.50	20.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium .....	35c	3.00	25.00
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Standard .....	40c	3.50	30.00
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Large .....	50c	4.00	35.00

**Florida.** A new plum of Japanese strain and of exceptional qualities for the South. Very large, abundant bearer, strong vase-shaped grower. Reddish yellow, overspread with purple tint. No plum has ever been more promising for general Southern planting. June.

**Hoyt.** A most vigorous tree, cross of Japanese and American type. Has given wonderful results wherever tested. Bears in long clusters. A wonderful producer. Medium to large; purplish red. Meat dark yellow, pit small, separating easily. A most valuable plum.

## Standard Varieties of Plums

The varieties of plums offered in this catalog are the large Japanese sorts, crosses of the large Japanese varieties with the best of our Southern Chickasaw type and three large prolific varieties of Texas origin. These should not be compared with or considered along with the little native plums so commonly seen early in the summer.

### Prices for Plums, Standard Varieties

	Prepaid by		F. O. B. express or	
	mail or express		freight collect	
	Each	10	100	10 0
E—2 to 3 ft. Small .....	20c	\$1.50	\$11.00	\$ 90.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium .....	25c	2.00	14.00	110.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Standard .....	30c	2.50	17.00	140.00
H—5 to 7 ft. Large .....	40c	3.00	20.00	160.00
K—6 to 8 ft. Extra, branched	60c	5.00	35.00	

### Description Standard Plums

**Abundance.** Medium to large, round, pointed; greenish-yellow. Sub-acid, slight apricot flavor. Rich and good.



Hoyt Plum

# Inter-State Nursery Catalog

**Burbank.** Very large; clear rich red, showing yellow dots. Flesh deep yellow, firm and meaty.

**Chabot.** Very large, crimson, white bloom; excellent, very prolific.

**Excelsior.** Remarkably strong grower, fruit medium to large size; reddish purple; flesh firm, yellowish. A most valuable Southern plum. A cross between the large Japanese varieties and native Southern plum, giving it large size and assurance of adaptability. Ripe in May.

**Gonzales.** Very large, red, good shipper, fine quality. Originated in South Texas.

**Happiness.** Very large, glowing red; flesh firm, rich, juicy; exquisite flavor. A very profitable plum. June 10th to 20th.

**Kelsey.** The largest plum grown, heart-shaped; greenish yellow, splotted with reddish purple. Flesh fine, solid, rich and juicy.

**McCartney.** Very early, oblong, transparent-yellow; strong grower, productive. The largest and most reliable yellow plum for planting in lower South.

**Prunus Pissardi.** Purple-leaved plum, valued as an ornamental tree for its attractive foliage.

**Red June.** Vigorous grower. Prolific. Medium to large. Deep vermilion-red, showy. Flesh light lemon, yellow, slightly sub-acid. June.

**Stumpe or Howe.** Heavy bearer, medium large, dark rich red. Originated in Florida and has given exceptional results wherever planted in the lower South. Ripe in May.



Stumpe or Howe Plum

**Terrell.** Large, nearly round, reddish-yellow. Assumes a wine-red when fully ripe. Very fine quality. Ripe in June.

**Wickson.** Large, deep maroon-red. Flesh firm; deep amber-yellow, small pit. Ripe in July.

## THE BEST INVESTMENT

There is no investment the home owner or farmer can make that will so enhance the value of his property as that expended in planting Nut, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery and Flowers. The sale or rental value will be enhanced many times the amount expended each year.

Pyrus

## Pears

Previous to the infection of pear trees throughout the South with Pear Blight, pear growing was considered one of the best, surest and most profitable fruit crops grown. Pear Blight is not a new disease. It is prevalent wherever pears are grown. During the last few years much attention has been given to locating and testing out varieties resistant to the attack of pear blight. The farmer, the home owner or orchardist can now plant varieties that are so immune from the attack of pear blight that he need have no fear of his trees being attacked. Pears are easy to grow and require less careful cultural attention than most fruits. If the better flavored and more delicious varieties, such as Bartlett and Early Harvest are planted, the trees will have to be carefully watched for the first appearance of Pear Blight, and the trees thoroughly



Excelsior Plum





# Trees And Plants For The South



sprayed with Lime Sulphur Solution first about a month before blooming period and again just as the blooms begin to appear. Spraying destroys the thrip, a little yellow insect, more largely responsible for the distribution of pear blight than all other agencies. By keeping all of the blighted twigs and limbs cut out of the tree and with this method of spraying, all of the varieties we offer can be successfully grown throughout the South, with the exception of the Bartlett and Early Harvest, which do not thrive well in Florida. With these precautions the LeConte, Keiffer, Garber and Suwannee give most excellent results. The Dixie, Cincinsis, Magnolia and Sand pears are practically blight proof. The eating quality of all pears is materially improved if the fruit is picked when nearly full grown and ripened in a close, cool, dark place. This especially applies to the blight-proof varieties, which when thus treated become mellow and of good eating quality.

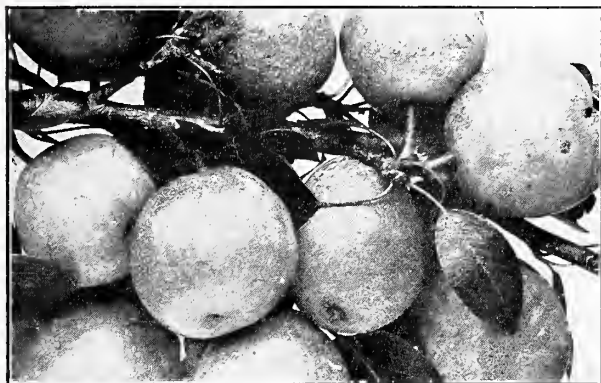
The pear is desirable and finds its greatest market value for canning and preserving. The pear is the most economical of all fruits that can be grown for hogs during the summer and early fall. Every home should have a few pear trees and every farm a pear orchard.

## Griffing's Special Pear, The New Dixie

A new variety originated in Southern Georgia, of marked vitality and wonderfully prolific. The pear that we believe will revolutionize Southern pear-growing.

### Price Dixie Pear

Size.	Height.	By mail			
		each.	Each	10	100
D—1½	to 2 ft. Small	28c	25c	\$2.20	\$18.00
E—	2 to 3 ft. Light	34c	30c	2.50	20.00
F—	3 to 4 ft. Medium	40c	35c	3.00	25.00
G—	4 to 5 ft. Standard		40c	3.50	30.00
H—	5 to 7 ft. Large		50c	4.00	35.00



**Fruiting Branch of Dixie, Showing How Tree is Loaded Every Year.**

## Description Dixie Pear

**DIXIE** is a chance seedling, possibly a cross between the LeConte and Sand Pear, originated in Southern Georgia a number of years ago. The tree was found there and its enormous crops of high quality fruit, together with its splendid record as a regular bearer, induced us to secure buds for the propagation of trees. These young trees have now been fruiting on our own property nine years. The crop is regular, very heavy, of fine quality and the trees have always been absolutely free from blight.



**Dixie Pear**

## Standard Varieties of Pears

Our list of standard varieties of pears is selected with special view to their adaptability to the lower South.

### Prices Standard Varieties Pears

Size.	Height.		Prepaid by		F. O. B. exp. or	
			mail or exp.	frt. collect.	frt. collect.	frt. collect.
			Each	10	100	1000
E—2	to 3 ft. Small	.....	.20	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
F—3	to 4 ft. Medium	.....	.25	2.00	12.00	110.00
G—4	to 5 ft. Standard	.....	.30	2.50	15.00	130.00
H—5	to 7 ft. Large	.....	.50	3.00	20.00	175.00
K—6	to 8 ft. Heavy branched	....	.60	5.00	35.00	

## Description Standard Pears

**Bartlett.** The well known old standard and the highest quality of all. Adapted to sections 100 to 200 miles back from the coast.

**Cincinsis.** Thrifty grower, early, prolific bearer. Fruit



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



large, light green, washed red. Bears in clusters. August and September. Adapted to all sections of South, especially Florida and Gulf Coast.

**Early Harvest.** Medium size, pale yellow with dash of red. Flesh white, sweet and tender. Among the best. July. Adapted for interior sections of South.

**Garber.** Rapid grower, prolific. Large size, good quality. Ripens September. Adapted to all sections of South.

**Kieffer.** Large to very large. Yellow with bright red cheek. Juicy, brittle, good quality. September and October. The universal business pear for interior sections of South.

**Magnolia.** Very large, glossy reddish-brown. Sprightly flavor. October and November. An especially fine canning and preserving variety.

**Le Conte.** Very quick strong grower, early bearer. Fruit large, pale lemon-yellow. Good shipper and good market variety.

**Sand Pear.** This is the one pear which is an absolutely certain crop in the South. The trees are incomparably vigorous in growth; attain an enormous size and never fail to bear an almost wonderful crop. We know of some trees bearing 25 to 30 bushels annually. The Sand Pear is absolutely free from blight. Fruit is very large, juicy, semi-acid, has excellent shipping qualities. A good commercial market fruit.

**Suwanee.** Very showy, dark golden russet over yellow with a tinge of red. Flesh white, crisp and tender. Very large, good quality. Of South Georgia origin; well adapted to entire cotton belt.

*Pyrus malus*

## Apples

We do not recommend the apple as a commercial possibility in the lower South; however, the better Southern types may be grown for home use, and all of our varieties are well adapted for larger planting in Gulf Coast and cotton belt sections of the South. Our apples are grown on new cut-over pine land and are free from scale and disease of every character. They are the right trees for you to plant.

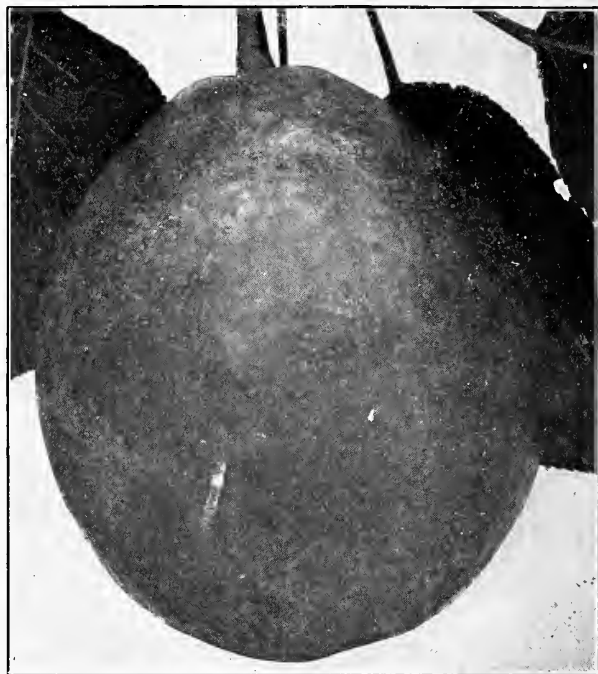
### Griffing's Special Varieties Apples Mason and Day.

Two Southern apples offered this year for the first time. These we believe are going to extend the apple-growing belt farther South than heretofore considered possible to produce apples.

#### Prices Special Varieties of Apples

Size.	Height.		Each.	10	100
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Small	.....	25c	\$2.20	\$18.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	30c	2.50	20.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	35c	3.00	25.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	40c	3.50	30.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	50c	4.00	35.00

**Mason.** Tree of strong, sturdy growth, upright and symmetrical. Original tree has borne thirteen successive crops in South Texas without failure. Fruit is medium sized with dark greenish yellow ground covered with red, with light specks. Fine flavor, rich, juicy and melting. Ripens in July. A splendid apple.



Sand Pear

**Day.** Adapted to Gulf Coast. Received third prize and bronze medal at St. Louis Exposition (1904) along with 2,800 varieties from all parts of the world. This apple originated in Simpson County, Mississippi; is a medium to large size, red striped on one side and yellow transparent on the other. Bears early and is prolific. Flavor is mild with just enough acid to make it good for eating as well as for cooking. Ripens from June 20th to August 1st.

### Standard Varieties of Apples

The kinds that from test have proven the best and most prolific varieties for Southern planting.

#### Prices of Standard Apple Trees

Size.	Height.		Each	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft.	Light	.....	15c	\$1.20	\$10.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	Medium	.....	20c	1.50	12.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	Standard	.....	25c	2.00	16.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	35c	3.00	22.00

### Standard Apples Briefly Described

**Arkansas Black.** Very dark red, large and attractive. Flesh white, crisp, sub-acid. October.

**Ben Davis.** Too well known to need description. December to March.

**Horse.** Large, greenish-yellow. Popular Southern variety. July 25th.





# Trees And Plants For The South



**Maiden Blush.** Large, smooth, pale yellow, shaded red. Flesh white, tender, sub-acid. September.

**Jenning's Florida.** Originated in Florida, where it has been doing well for years. Large, oblate, yellowish-green. Good cooking apple.

**Red Astrachan.** Medium to large, bright crimson, good quality and productive. June.

**Red June.** Medium size, bright red. Good quality. June.

**Rome Beauty.** Large, yellow shaded red. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February.

**Shockley.** Medium, roundish, conical. Greenish-yellow, tinged red. Good quality, very popular. December to April.

**Transcendent Crab.** Very prolific, bears young Excel-lent fruit for sauce and pies and to eat from the hand. Yellow, striped red. September to October.

**Punciagrantum**

## Pomegranates

An old historical fruit. Thrives throughout the South, making a large shrub or small tree. Fruit is liked by many; foreigners from warm climates are especially fond of it. Meets with ready sale on market.

	Each	10
C—1 to 2 ft., small size .....	\$.30	\$2.70
E—2 to 3 ft., medium size .....	.40	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft., standard size .....	.50	4.50

**Purple Seeded.** Very large fruit, highly colored pulp, quality good with pleasant acid.

**Paper Shell.** Very thin rind; ruby colored pulp; acid good.

**Morus**

## Mulberries

The Mulberry is one of the most desirable trees for shade and protection of stock when planted around the farm buildings, along lanes and in the hog, poultry or young stock pasture.

Its chief value lies in its quick growth, luxuriant foliage and abundance of fruit, which has a great economic value as a food for chickens and hogs during spring and early summer while other food crops are scarce. They are also valuable for tolling birds away from other and more valuable fruit.

**AS A FOOD FOR HOGS** the mulberry is of inestimable value. Thirty full bearing mulberry trees equally divided between the Merritt variety, which commences ripening early in April; and the Hicks Everbearing variety, which commences ripening about the time the Merritt crop is over, will feed from 35 to 40 head of hogs and pigs for a period of eight to ten weeks, during a season when hog feed is the scarcest on the farm.

### Prices of Mulberry Trees

Height.	Prepaid by		F. O. B. exp. or frt. collect.
	mail or exp.	Each	
3 to 4 ft. Small .....	\$.20	\$1.50	\$10.00
4 to 5 ft. Medium .....	.25	2.00	12.00
5 to 7 ft. Standard .....	.35	2.70	16.00
7 to 9 ft. Large .....	.40	3.50	22.00

### Descriptions of Mulberries

**White Mulberry.** (*Morus alba*). Medium size, light creamy yellow. Abundant bearer. Tree vigorous upright grower

**Silkworm Mulberry.** (*Morus multicaulis*). Vigorous grower. Well adapted along coast. Good shade.

**Downing.** (*Morus nigri*). Strong upright grower, thick dark green foliage. Heavy bearer of good fruit.

**Hicks Everbearing** (*Morus nigri*). Enormous bearer; fruit ripening three months annually; splendid hog and poultry feed. A few trees will feed a number of hogs for a period of eight to ten weeks.

**Merritt** (*Morus nigri*). The earliest variety; berries very large and full. Rank grower, bears early. The best variety in this list. Ripe in April, giving poultry and hog food during April and May. No farm is complete without some Merritt Mulberries.

**Russian** (*Morus tatarica*). A favorite; ripens in May; bears young. Berries nearly black. Entirely hardy.

**Stubbs.** (*Morus nigri*). Large, black, vinous, good quality. A very superior fruit. Tree vigorous and handsome.

*Erythrya japonica*

## Loquats

A conspicuously attractive, medium size, evergreen tree of very symmetrical, spreading growth. The foliage is dark rich green on top with slight velvety appearance below. Leaves are very large, measuring two to three inches across and 6 to 8 inches long. A most beautiful ornamental tree for the garden or lawn. In addition to its other good qualities, the loquat tree bears heavy annual crops of deliciously sprightly, sub-acid, plum-shaped and sized fruits which are splendid for making jellies.

### Prices of Loquats

Size.	Height.	Each	10
C—1 to 1½ ft. Small .....		25c	\$2.20
D—1½ to 2 ft. Light .....		30c	2.50
E—2 to 3 ft. Medium .....		40c	3.50
F—3 to 4 ft. Standard .....		50c	4.50
G—4 to 5 ft. Specimen .....		75c	6.50



Merritt Mulberry



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog

Psidium

## Guavas

The guava is a valuable fruit for the Coast Country of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10
C—1 to 1½ ft.	Light	25c	\$2.00
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Medium	30c	2.50
E—2 to 3 ft.	Large	40c	3.50

**Red Cattley.** (*Psidium cattleianum*) Hardy, dwarf, beautiful glossy green leaves. Red, acid fruit.

**Yellow Cattley.** (*P. C. Lucidum*). Very hardy. Yellow, sweet.

**Lemon or Common Florida.** (*P. gaudava*) Famous for its fine jelly. Good for table, canning or fresh. Hardy.

Musa.

## The Banana

Few people realize the extent to which the Banana can be grown throughout the lower South. While the leaves are killed by the first frost, it takes a *sagat freeze* to kill the stalk. In sections where there is danger of freezing sufficient to kill the stalk, by taking up the bulb and stalk, or trunk, of the Banana, and burying them, covering the stalks first with leaves and then with earth before the killing frosts, and planting out again in the spring, good crops of fruit can be produced each year.

### Prices of Banana Bulbs

Size.	Height.	Each.	10	100
D—1 to 2 ft.	1½ to 2 in. diameter	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
E—2 to 3 ft.	2 to 4 in. diameter	35c	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 ft.	3 to 5 in. diameter	45c	4.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 ft.	4 to 6 in. diameter	60c	5.00	45.00
H—5 to 7 ft.	5 to 8 in. diameter	\$1.00	8.50	

### Descriptions of Bananas

**Cavendish.** A dwarf-growing variety, well suited for planting in tubs. Fruit small, borne in immense clusters.

**Martinique.** The ordinary Banana of commerce. A large, strong-growing plant, producing immense clusters of fruit.

**Orinoco, or Horse.** The hardest and best sort for planting in most parts of Florida and the Gulf Coast. Fruit large, yellow, borne in medium-sized bunches.



Bananas as Planted for Ornamental Effect and for Fruit.

Vitis

## Grapes

Grapes of some of the various types can be grown more or less successfully in nearly every section of the United States. In the lower South three distinct types have proven their worthiness for general planting, and in no section can a greater quantity of the choicest fruit, per



acre, be produced. The grape should be more generally planted in the home garden and in commercial vineyards. The fresh fruit always commands good prices and any surplus can easily be consumed in the manufacture of wines or the "Great National Drink" grape juice. The making of either wine or grape juice is a simple process easily accomplished at home or on the farm.

*Vitis labrusca*

### Trellis or Bunch Grapes

The most generally planted and popular type. Vines should be planted in rows 10 feet apart with vines 8 feet apart in the rows. The vines should be trained to a small post or on trellises and severely pruned each spring. Adapted and grown throughout the South and East, except in extreme South Florida and Southwest Texas.

### Prices of Trellis or Bunch Grapes

Age and size.	Each.	10	100
D—1 year. Medium	15c	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
E—2 year. Large	20c	1.60	12.00
F—2 year. Heavy	30c	2.50	18.00

### Description of Trellis or Bunch Grapes

**Agawam.** Strong grower, large bunch, dark, reddish-brown. Good quality.

**Brighton.** Bunches medium; fruit large, red, tender, sweet, well flavored.

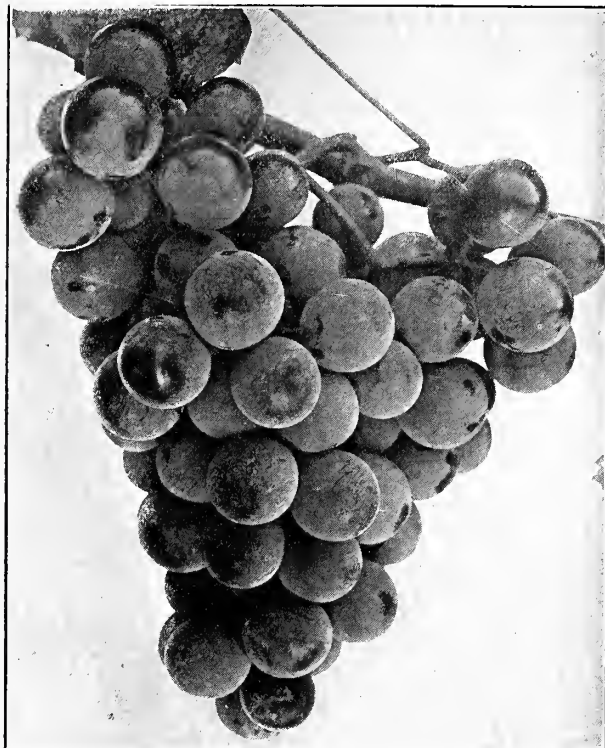
**Champion.** Large, black, medium bunch. Tender, rich, vinous. Good Coast variety.

**Clinton.** Large bunch and fruit. Blue-black, sweet, pulpy and tender. Good quality.

**Concord.** Well-known variety. Blue-black. One of the best.



# Trees And Plants For The South



Niagara Grapes

**Delaware.** Standard market grape. Bunches solid, medium size, pinkish-red.

**Elvira.** Enormous grower, productive; small to medium Pale green, red streaked. Sweet, tender, juicy.

**Ives.** Thrifty, productive, good shipper, large bunch. Berry large, black, pulpy, sweet. Good wine grape.

**Moore's Early.** Small bunch, large fruit; blue-black, pulpy, sweet and of good quality.

**Niagara.** White, large, showy. Splendid quality. Profitable.

**Salem.** Bunch and berry large; round, coppery-red, tender, juicy, sweet, good quality. Early market.

**Wilder.** Large bunch and berry; round, black, tender, juicy. Early.

## Southern Muscadine Grapes

**Southern Muscadine.** (*Vitis rotundifolia*). Commonly called Scuppernong family. Native Southern type. A popular grape on all Southern markets. Makes very fine wines. Well adapted throughout the South, including the immediate Coast sections. Vines should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart and trained on flat arbor about 6½ feet high.

## Prices of Muscadine or Scuppernong type of Grapes

Age and size.	Each.	10	100
D—1 year. Medium .....	15c	\$1.20	\$ 9.00
E—2 year. Large .....	20c	1.60	12.00
F—2 year. Heavy .....	30c	2.50	18.00

## Varieties of Muscadine or Scuppernong Type Described

**Eden.** Large, black; delicate flavor; large cluster; early bearer. Most robust vine of black Scuppernong type. Fine quality, productive, free from disease. This variety is particularly adapted for either wines or grape juice, each retaining the peculiar pleasant flavor of the Muscadine type.

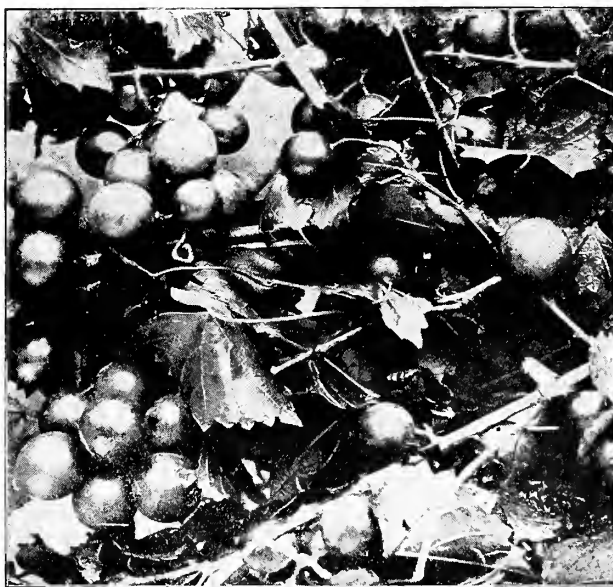
**Flowers.** Large cluster, good quality, very late.

**James.** Very large, purplish-black. Rich, sweet, juicy and attractive.

**Meisch.** New variety, medium size, earliest of this type. Delicate, rich, splendid flavor.

**Scuppernong.** Large, bronze-colored berry. Flesh sweet, pulpy and vinous. The most popular grape on the Southern market. Supply is seldom equal to the demand. Vines produce abundantly. Scuppernong wine is considered among the best Amber wines.

**Thomas.** Small cluster, medium size. Very fine quality. Equal to any. Makes a wine with a most pleasant, musk flavor. Grape juice made from this variety is rich and of pleasing flavor.



Scuppernong Grape

The best known of the Arbor or Muscadine varieties. Black grapes of this type are Eden, Flowers, James Meisch and Thomas. All are equally as valuable and the assortment cover the season for three months.



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



## Brief Helps

### In Planning the Plantings for the Home, for Parks, Parkways, Streets and Roadsides

To successfully plan any planting for the beautification of the Home, the Park, a City or Town, two things must be kept in mind, **Nature** and **Effect**. The student of nature who observes the growth and development of various trees and plants, noting their size, shape and coloring under normal conditions at various ages up to maturity, and who studies nature's effects in the arrangement of trees, shrubbery and flowers (undergrowth and native wild flowers) will find it an easy and pleasant task to plan a home or park planting.

Three things that you will observe in Nature's handiwork: She does not plant her trees in straight rows, in squares or circles; she groups them in graceful clumps and borders.

Where the best natural effects are found, she has not overcrowded the large growing species, she has given them room, filling in the intervening space with smaller growing trees and shrubs.

In Nature's plantings, both the sky and earth lines are graceful and soft, harsh, straight lines and angles are never observed.

With these observations in mind a little thought of the effect you wish to create and a study of the character of growth, foliage and flowers of the trees and plants we list in this catalog; the novice can, by following a few fundamental principals, plan his plantings as well and in most cases better and more to his liking than the average landscape architect.

Putting it in simple phrases, there are but two types of plantings, **Natural** and **Formal**. The **Natural** are those where nature's arrangement and effects are employed and copied as nearly as space and surroundings will permit.

The **Formal** are those employing straight lines, squares, triangles and circles, where trees and plants that naturally grow, or may be trimmed into uniform specimens, are used.

Around the house and in most parks, natural planting is preferable. If properly arranged it lends grace and artistic beauty, softens the outlines and gives the appearance of spaciousness to grounds that would appear cramped and crowded if formal arrangement was employed. For street, avenue, roadside and parkways formal and uniform effect are best and most desirable, the nature of the planting not admitting of nature's arrangement of grouping. In street plantings uniformity in size and shape should be insisted upon, only one kind or variety of tree should be planted on a street avenue and for long stretches along roadways. Never mix large stately growing trees with smaller ones. The only variation to this rule is the planting at uniform distances between the larger growing trees of uniform growing clumps of shrubbery, to be kept to uniform shape and size.

In some cases where space is very limited the small formal garden effect is the only one that can be used, viz., in courts, small angles, small back or side yards and similar locations.

Do not try to combine formal with natural effect, you will fail in both. If space will permit, and you wish a formal garden, it should be located so that it can be banked around with trees and shrubbery in such a way as to give the natural effect from the outside, and not spoil the general landscape effect of the grounds or yard as a whole.

Arrangements will be treated in this brief help in ten classes: Shade Groups, Boundary Borders, Screens, Shrubby Borders, Ornamental Groups, Shrubby Groups, Borders for Walks, Bedding, Formal Gardens, Street and Avenue Planting.

**Shade Groups.** In the South shade around the home is essential. Groups for shade should be placed so as not to cut off free circulation of air and admission of breezes. Instead of planting a row of shade trees around the boundary of the home lot, they should be planted in two or three groups with open space between them so arranged as not to obstruct view or prevailing winds. In selecting trees for shade groups only those that can be trimmed up and headed from 6 to 10 feet from the ground should be chosen. These should be planted sufficiently close together so that the tops will interlock, but not so close as to make the trees grow in distorted shapes. To give the sky line an artistic and soft effect, both evergreen and deciduous trees growing to different heights, with different shaped heads should be grouped together. This will give more dense and compact shade during the summer when shade is most needed, and openness and light during winter, without the barrenness where only deciduous trees were planted in the grouping.

**SHADE GROUP SUGGESTIONS.** In the following suggestions we have grouped together some of the best, hardiest and most easily cared for trees that will blend together and give a pleasing effect:

Evergreen Ash, Camphor trees, Cottonwood, Texas Umbrella, Sycamore and Lombardy Poplar.



Well Arranged Small Yard





# Trees And Plants For The South



Australian Silk Oak, Eucalyptus, Cherry Laurel, American Ash and Sweet Gum.

Magnolia, Ligustrum Japonica, Catalpa Speciosa, Sycamore and Eucalyptus.

Camphor trees, Oak, Ligustrum Japonica, Cypress Bald, Japan Varnish.

Magnolia, Hackberry, Eucalyptus and Sweet Gum.

Holly, Ligustrum Japonica, Hackberry, Red Bud (this group is desirable where smaller growing shade trees are wanted.)

Eucalyptus, Ligustrum Japonica, Magnolia, Cherry Laurel, Maple, Lombardy Poplar.

Camphor, Evergreen Ash, Soap Tree and Carolina Poplar.

Palms can be used to advantage in all groupings. Some of the taller growing coniferous trees, such as Chinese Arborvitae Cedrus, Deodora, Red Cedar, Japan Cedar can be used in shade grouping.

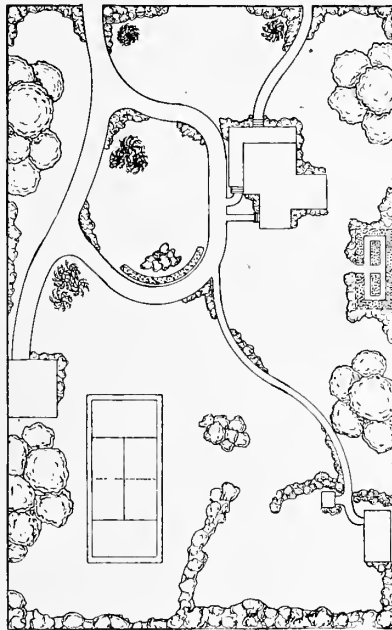
## Boundary Borders.

It is often desirable to plant boundary borders to screen the yard or grounds from objectionable views of neighboring properties. For this purpose the slender growth trees that will not occupy too much space should be used. Select trees of different height, of growth and shape of head so as to present a soft, artistic sky line, mixing evergreen with deciduous and flowering trees. An occasional shade tree can often be planted in a boundary border to good effect.

**BOUNDARY BORDER SUGGESTIONS.** Eucalyptus, Camphor, Lombardy Poplar, Chinese Arborvitae, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Salt Cedar, Crape Myrtle, Althea, Oleander, Hibiscus, Poinsettia, Flowering Pomegranates may be used to good effect. Palms are especially desirable. The larger growing trees should be planted from 10 to 15 feet apart, with the smaller growing trees and shrubbery from 4 to 6 feet apart, so arranged as to provide a more or less dense foliage and flowering effect. Such a border will lend a pleasing effect, and serve as a screen to objectionable landscape or neighboring properties.

**Screens.** All objectionable objects, such as out-buildings, closets, wood-yards, laundry-yards and objectionable and unsightly buildings on neighboring properties should be screen planted to hide or cover the objectionable views. Screens may be made by the planting of vines to be trained on trellises or lattices constructed on front of objectionable objects, or may be made by planting groups or clumps of shrubbery and flowering plants growing to sufficient height to screen or obstruct the view of the objectionable buildings or objects.

**SCREEN PLANTING SUGGESTIONS.** Any of the ranker growth vines may be used for training on trellises, fences or lattice work, care being taken that the trellis or lattice work are only just high enough to screen the objectionable features.



Suburban Lot Suggestion. 200x325 feet.  
Scale—1 in., 100 feet.

For screen planting we would suggest.

Holly, Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Salt Cedar, Arborvitae, Retinospora, Red Cedar, Abella, Bougainvillea, Hibiscus, Jasmines, Tea Plants, Oleanders, Poinsettias, Althea, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranates, Bamboo, Pampas Grass, Eulalia Grass, Lemon Grass, Amoor River Privet and California Privet. (The California and Amoor River Privet need not be trimmed into formal hedge shape unless so desired.)

**Shrubbery Borders.** Low borders of shrubbery can be well used in defining borders of the property to be improved and beautified, separating it from other portions of the farm or from neighboring properties, also for bordering the inside of curves in drives and walks and in other similar locations. The shrubbery border should be so selected and planted as to give an artistic and pleasing ground line, as well as top effect. Trees and plants of assorted height and types of growth should be used. The larger or taller growing ones placed in the center of the border with the lower growing kinds along the edges. Shrubs with foliage color effect and flowering shrubs should be distributed along with the evergreen shrubbery.

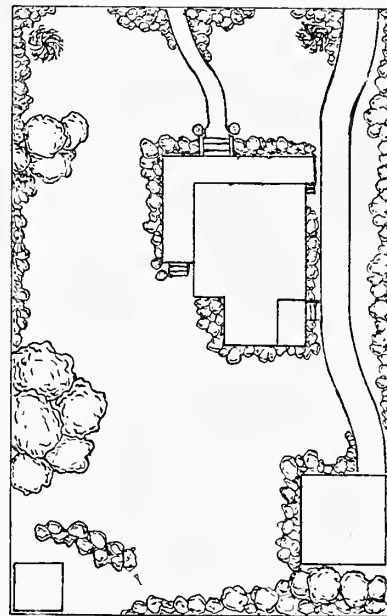
**SHRUBBERY BORDER SUGGESTIONS.** Dwarf Golden Arborvitae, Salt Cedar, Abella, Acalypha, Japan Bush Clover, Cape Jasmine, Hibiscus, Spirea, Pittosporum, Bougainvillea, Hydrangea, Euonymus Americana, Cannas, Yucca, Lemon Grass, Eulalia Grass are a few of the many shrubs and flowering plants that can be successfully used in shrubbery borders.

## Ornamental Groups.

In many yards, grounds and parks it is desirable to provide ornamental groupings of trees of such kinds as are not expected to grow into large size for shade purposes. For this purpose trees should be selected growing to a height of from 6 to 18 or 20 feet, depending upon the size of the ground or park. In these ornamental groupings both broad leaved and coniferous evergreens and small growing deciduous and flowering trees can be used to good advantage. The trees should be planted sufficiently close so that the tops will nearly, and in some cases, entirely, grow together, and so arranged as to give an irregular, soft and pleasing sky and ground line.

## ORNAMENTAL GROUP SUGGESTIONS.

Camphor trees, Cherry Laurel, Holly, Dogwood, Soap tree, Salt Cedar, Witch Hazel, all coniferous trees, Cape Jasmine, Hibiscus, Oleanders, Pittosporum, Dwarf Poinciana, Poinsettia, Crape Myrtle, Flowering Pomegranates, Deutzia, Weigelia, California and Amoor River Privet, Ligustrum Japonica, Bougainvillea, Palms and Pampas Grass can be successfully and effectively used. Palms are especially ornamental if planted in groups by themselves.



Town Lot Suggestion. 100x160 feet.  
Scale—1 in., 50 feet.

# Inter-State Nursery Catalog

**SHRUBBERY GROUPS.** Groups of shrubbery around buildings, in the corners of the grounds, in the inside of sharp curves, in walks and drives constitute the principal plantings in the average home grounds and yards where space will not admit of larger shade tree groups, boundary borders, or ornamental groups. In selecting the trees for the shrubbery groups such kinds should be chosen as not to grow to sufficient height to obstruct the views from porches or windows of buildings, and

arranged and planted so that the tops will more or less grow together. Evergreens, flowering and deciduous shrubs should be so mixed together as to present a compact effect without the appearance of crowding, presenting a soft and pleasing top and ground line effects.

**SHRUBBERY GROUP SUGGESTIONS.** All coniferous trees listed, Abelia, Camelia Japonica, Cape Jasmine, Euonymus Americana, Hihiscus, Hydrangea, Tea Plants, Pittosporum, Poinsettias, Acalyphas, Crape Myrtle, Japan Bush Clover, Sprea, Cannas, Calladium, Lemon and Eulalia Grass and Ferns. The Arborvitae Ret-nosporas are especially desirable.

## Borders for

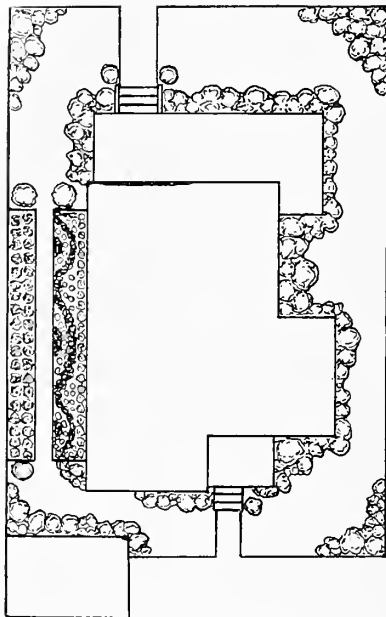
**Walks.** As a rule we do not recommend or advise bordering walks or drives with plants or shrubbery other than on the inside curves; however,

where more or less formal effect is desired these borders may be successfully used, ranging from 18 inches to three feet in width, and planted with slow growing shrubbery, or such plants as can be kept cut back so as not to attain a height of not over 18 to 20 inches.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR WALK BORDERS.** Pittsoporum, Spreas, Alternanthera, fern. Bulbous and low growing perennial plants can also be used effectively.

**Bedding.** Plant beds of various shapes planted with foliage and flowering shrubbery and plants are greatly admired by many. Such beds can be successfully used on the inside of sharp curves of walks and drives, in the angles formed by wings of buildings, in narrow spaces along sides of buildings and occasionally in the open spaces in the lawn. In such beds roses and other flowering plants and shrubbery, also foliage plants can be used, being careful to not select high or rank growing plants liable to overgrow and injure the smaller ones. Planting should be as close together as possible to admit of full development of the plants used. Color and flower effect are the objects sought in all bedding.

**BEDDING SUGGESTIONS.** Camelia Japonica, Abelia, Hydrangea, Pittosporum, Acalyphas, Japan Bush Clover, Cannas and roses can be most successfully used. There are also many kinds of bulbous plants, perennial, flowering and foliage plants that can be used successfully in bedding work.



Suggestion for Small City Lot Where Space will not Permit Using Large Trees or Curves

**Forma Garden.** Formal plantings or gardens are liked by some people. For the most part we do not recommend them other than for locations where space is very limited, such as in courts, angles formed by wings of buildings, narrow spaces along the sides of buildings and occasionally in the open grounds. Where formal planting is used in the open grounds they should be banked around with shrubbery so as not to mar the artistic effect of the grounds. In formal plantings, walks are laid out along straight lines with angles in place of curves; circles in the centers and occasionally at the ends are sometimes employed. Formal gardens should be laid out according to a definite plan with uniform width of walks and beds. Only small size trees and plants, or those than can be trimmed and trained into small specimens should be planted. Trees and plants should be set in rows in keeping with the general formal effect.

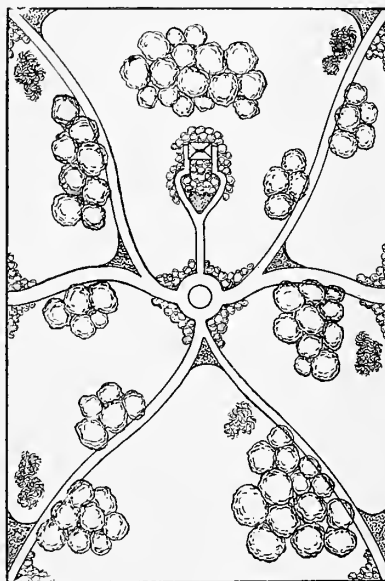
**FORMAL PLANTING SUGGESTIONS.** Abelia, Pittosporum, Acalyphas, Bush Clover, Cannas, bulbous and perennial plants are used to best effect in formal planting. The corners and angles may be defined by the use of compact, upright growing coniferous trees, such as Dwarf Golden Arborvitae and Pyramidal Arborvitae; also with Spanish Bayonet, Century Plants, and upright growing varieties of cactus. Roses are frequently used in formal plantings. When roses are used the stronger growth bushes should be planted in the center of the beds with the smaller growth bushes around the edges, solid rows of one color being selected.

**Street and Avenue Planting.** Street planting should be uniform in kinds and varieties of trees planted, no two kinds of shade trees should be planted on one street. In a city planting where a variety of trees is wanted different kinds should be planted on different streets. On narrow streets with buildings close to the property line the taller and more compact growth trees should be selected, on the wider streets the more spreading

growth trees. Along resident streets where buildings are set close to the pavement medium size trees with broad spreading tops such as Camphor, Cherry Laurel, Hackberry, and Box Elder should be chiefly used. Palms make a very attractive street planting, especially where buildings are close to the sidewalks or pavements, and where shade is not an important factor. In the South palms add a pleasing tropical effect to a city or town, and should be largely used in street plantings. Trees should be planted about half way between sidewalk and curb-line. Sufficient space should be allowed between the trees to allow for normal growth and development.

## Lawns.

Lawns should cover all open spaces. The lawn occupies a similar place in your plantings to rugs or carpets on the floors of your home.



Small Park Planting. Note Grouping of Shade Trees and Shrubbery and Direct yet Gracefully Curved Walks





VIEW IN GROUNDS SHOWING EFFECTIVE RESULTS FROM TREES IN OUR LIST

## Shade and Ornamental Trees

A home becomes a real home in direct proportion to its facilities for comfort and attraction. The most positive factor in lending comfort and attractiveness to a home is beautiful shade trees. It has been the inclination and custom of man from the "very beginning" to pitch his tent or swing his hammock in the cool, comfortable protection of Nature's trees. In these days of commercialism, rush, worry and of man-made homes, Nature has not always provided trees in the locations in which we would like them; however, it is every man's privilege and duty to assist Nature in establishing trees in suitable locations, for the benefit of coming generations, and incidentally for himself. There is no method by which you can add to the value of your home more rapidly and with smaller outlay than by planting shade trees.

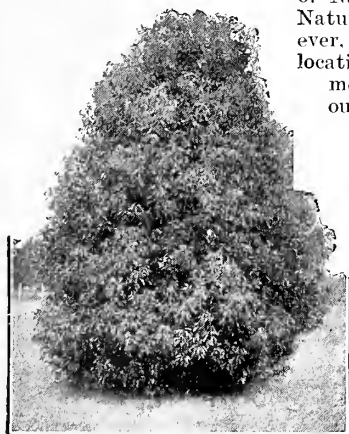
### Broad-Leaved Evergreen Shade Trees

**Ash-Evergreen** (*Fraxinus viridis*). A rapid-growing evergreen ash, which attains a height of fifty feet. Has a fine, symmetrical, spreading top. When once established it endures drouths and extremes of temperature and always retains a beautiful, glossy-green appearance. Should be planted extensively throughout the Gulf States.

F—3 to 4 ft. Light	Each.	10	100
G—4 to 5 ft. Medium	\$ .35	\$3.00	\$25.00
H—5 to 7 ft. Large	.45	4.00	35.00
K—7 to 9 ft. Extra	.60	5.00	45.00
	1.00	8.50	

**Australian Silk Oak** (*Grevillea robusta*). An attractive tree with fernlike foliage. A splendid shade or ornamental tree and very desirable for pot culture. E—35c, \$3 per 10; F—55c, \$5 per 10; G—80c, \$7 per 10.

**Camphor Trees** (*Camphora officinalis*). The camphor tree ranks first as a shade tree for the lawn; as an avenue or street tree, and in fact for any purpose where a rapid growing, symmetrical, attractive, broad-spreading shade tree is desired. The Camphor tree has a dense green foliage and grows to majestic form, size and appearance in a few years. The Camphor will attain a height of 60 to 80 feet and a spread of foliage of 50 to 75 feet.



Camphor Tree for the Lawn





# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Camphor Tree as a Windbreak, or as a Border to Grounds.

The camphor is immune from the attacks of diseases of every character. Mosquitoes and other insects will not live in, or near, its foliage—the delicate aroma of green camphor, which is pleasant to the olfactory organs of man, is repelling and destructive to insects.

The range of adaptability of the camphor is throughout Florida and the Coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, up to 150 or 200 miles from the Gulf.

Our stock of Camphor Trees is the finest ever grown in the South.

## Prices of Camphor Trees

Size.	Height.	Grade.	Each	10	100	1000
C—1	to 1½ ft.	Hedge size	15c	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Hedge size	20c	1.50	12.00	100.00
E—	2 to 3 ft.	Small	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00
F—	3 to 4 ft.	Medium	50c	4.00	35.00	
G—	4 to 5 ft.	Large	75c	6.50	60.00	
H—	5 to 7 ft.	Extra large	\$1.25	10.00	90.00	
K—	7 to 9 ft.	Very heavy spec.	2.00	17.50		

## Balled Camphor Trees

By the term "balled" we mean trees that have been lifted from the nursery row with a ball of the earth in which they originally grew, intact. The ball of earth containing the root is then wrapped in burlap and corded. Handling trees in that manner is especially desirable when immediate results are desired, or when you are especially anxious that the trees all grow and remain uniform in size, shape and height.

The following prices for "balled" camphor trees are for the best selected, uniform specimens. Even a novice may set "balled" trees with the utmost assurance that they will grow.

## Prices of Balled Camphor Trees

Size.	Height.	Grade.	Each.	10	100
G—4	to 5 ft.	Large	2.00	17.50	150.00
H—5	to 6 ft.	Extra large	3.00	25.00	200.00
K—6	to 8 ft.	Very heavy specimens	4.50	40.00	350.00

**Wild Peach or Laurel Cherry** (*Prunus carolina*). An attractive evergreen shade tree with rather large, dark green foliage; bears small white blossoms and black berries the size of a pea. This is a very desirable shade tree for lawn and avenue.

Size.	Height.	Grade.	Each.	10	100
D—18	to 24 in.		25c	\$2.20	\$18.00
E—2	to 3 ft.	Small	30c	2.50	21.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Medium	50c	4.00	30.00
G—4	to 5 ft.	Standard	65c	6.00	
H—5	to 7 ft.	Large	\$1.00	9.00	

Plant Evergreen Windbreak of Magnolia, Camphor or Eucalyptus around your Citrus Fruit Blocks and along your Roadways.

**Eucalyptus.** The most rapid growing shade tree known.

## Price of Eucalyptus' Pot Grown Only

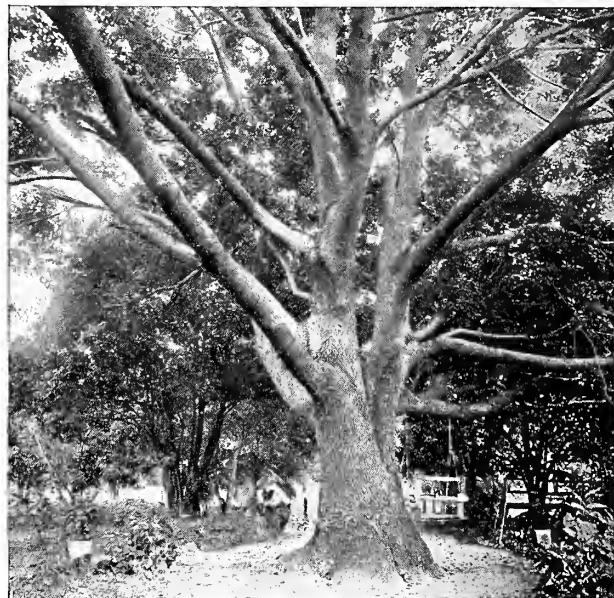
Size.	Height.	Grade.	Each.	10	100
C—1	to 1½ ft.	Very small	15c	\$1.20	\$10.00
D—1½	to 2 ft.	Small	20c	1.80	15.00
E—2	to 3 ft.	Light	30c	2.50	22.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Medium	40c	3.50	30.00
G—4	to 5 ft.	Large	60c	5.00	40.00

**E. Rostrata.** Tall tree, attains 200 feet. Very rapid willow growth; wood is quite hard and valuable. Long narrow leaf. The hardest variety we list.

**E. Rudis.** Very hardy and drouth resistant. Very attractive, large growing tree.

**E. Robusta.** Handsome, symmetrical, branching tree. Grows very large. Well adapted to low swampy lands. The best for avenue planting.

**E. Tertianis.** A tall tree, growing 80 to 90 feet. Valuable timber, thrives on any kind of land. Quite hardy.



Camphor Tree Showing the Magnificent Size to Which this Tree Will Grow



# Trees And Plants For The South



**Holly** (*Ilex opaca*). Upright, symmetrical, bushy tree, attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet. Valuable for holiday decorations.

Height and size.	Each.	10
C—1 to 1½ ft. .... (Small)	30c	\$2.50
D—1½ to 2 ft. .... (Light)	40c	3.50
E— 2 to 3 ft. .... (Medium)	50c	4.50
F— 3 to 4 ft. .... (Large)	65c	6.00
G— 4 to 5 ft. .... (Extra)	\$1.00	7.00

**THE PECAN**  
A most valuable Shade and Street Tree as well as for production of Nuts.

**Ligustrum Japonica.** An attractive, evergreen shade tree, with large, dark, glossy-green leaves. Bears small, white blossoms and black berries. This is a very desirable and popular tree for avenue planting.

Hgt. and size.	Ea.	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft. (Small)	\$.20	\$1.70	\$15
F—3 to 4 ft. (Medium)	.25	2.20	20
G—4 to 5 ft. (Large)	.40	3.50	30
H—5 to 7 ft. (Extra)	.60	5.00	



**Magnolia Tree in Bloom**  
**Grandest Flowering Tree Known**

**Magnolia Grandiflora.** The queen of flowering evergreen trees is the well-known native Magnolia of our Southern forests. Grows to immense size; always beautiful, from the small tree to the giant of the forests; extremely large, pure white flowers; the grandest evergreen tree known. Our stock of trees is nursery grown, has been once and twice transplanted and has excellent root systems.

Height.	Ea.	10	100
E—2 to 3 ft. (Light)	\$.50	\$4.50	\$40
F—3 to 4 ft. (Medium)	.75	6.50	60
G—4 to 5 ft. (Heavy)	1.00	9.00	80
H—5 to 7 ft.	1.25	10.00	90
K—7 to 9 ft.	2.00	18.00	



**Magnolia Grandiflora**  
**Bud and Open Bloom. Half Size.**

**Oak-Live Oak** (*Quercus virginiana*). The live oak is one of the finest and most popular shade and ornamental trees. It is a comparatively quick grower, is symmetrical in shape, entirely evergreen, has dark, glossy green foliage and is a very clean tree for lawn and avenue planting.

	Each.	10
E—2 to 3 ft. Light	\$.35	\$3.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium	.45	4.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Large	.60	5.00
H—5 to 7 ft. Extra large	1.00	9.00
K—7 to 9 ft. Very large specimen	1.75	15.00



**Eucalyptus, Two Years Old**



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



**Pecan Among the Handsomest of Deciduous Shade Trees.**  
For description and prices of Pecan trees, see pages 10 to 12.

## Add Color to Your Avenue and Shade Tree Planting

By alternating crimson Crape Myrtle along with the planting of larger growing shade trees. The Crape Myrtle makes a small tree covered with striking flowers from June until October. Colors: Pink, white, purple and crimson.

The Crape Myrtle is more valuable, beautiful and useful in the South than the Lilac is in the North. See page 37.

## Deciduous Shade Trees

All deciduous shade trees we offer are hardy throughout the entire south. Prices for deciduous shade trees, including the following and all other varieties unless otherwise priced.

Excelsior Ash, Flowering Ash, Green Ash, White Ash, Box Elder, Catalpa Speciosa, Bald Cypress, Dogwood, Cork Elm, White Elm, Hackberry, Japanese Varnish, Black Locust, Magnolia Acuminata, Silver Maple, Scarlet Maple, Purple Leaved Plum, Tulip, Red Bud, Soap Tree, Sweet Gum, Salt Cedar, Tamarix, Chinese Tallow.

Size.	Height.		Each.	10	100
E—2	to 3 ft.	Light	.25	\$2.20	\$18.00
F—3	to 4 ft.	Small	.35	3.00	25.00
C—4	to 5 ft.	Medium	.45	4.00	35.00
H—5	to 7 ft.	Large	.60	5.00	45.00
K—7	to 9 ft.	Extra large	.75	6.00	55.00
M—9	to 12 ft.	Extra specimen	1.00	8.50	75.00

**NOTE:** The capital letters A, B, C, D, etc., following the descriptions of each variety in the following pages, indicates the size of that variety which we have the most of. Please order sizes thus indicated.

**Ash-Excelsior** (*Fraxinus excelsior*) Large, rapid-growing, attractive shade tree. G, H, K.

**Ash-Flowering** (*Fraxinus ornus*). Quick grower, symmetrical shape, moderate size. Produces a profusion of fragrant blossoms. G, H, K.

**Ash-Green** (*Fraxinus viridis*) A native ash of sturdy growth, rugged and hardy; upright, symmetrical, with well-rounded head. Quick grower. G, H, K, M.

**Ash-American, White** (*Fraxinus americana*). Large, symmetrical, spreading tree. A delightful shade tree. G, H, K, M.

**Box-Elder** (*Acer negundo*) A very popular, small, native shade tree, well adapted for planting on prairies or in trying positions. Has a profusion of attractive blossoms. F, G, H, K.

**Catalpa Bungii.** This tree is formed by budding or grafting the Bungii top on Catalpa Speciosa stock or body. The Speciosa stock is a straight, upright grower, while the Bungii forms a low, spreading, well rounded head, making a very attractive, round canopy topped shade tree.

### Prices of Catalpa Bungii, only

	Each.	10
H—5 to 7 ft. budded 1-year heads	\$1.30	\$12.00
K—7 to 9 ft. budded 2-year heads	1.50	14.00

**Catalpa Speciosa.** A tall, quick-growing, broad-leaved shade tree. Very desirable in any location where a quick shade is desired. E, F, G, H, K.

**Cypress Bald** (*Taxodium distichum*). Handsome, shade, ornamental, or avenue tree of slender growth with light, feathery foliage. H, K, M.

**Cottonwood** (*Populus deltoides*). The rapid growth of the cottonwood gives a feeling of luxuriance to plantings even when most other trees appear to be weak and starved. Its foliage is always bright and glossy and the constant movement of the broad, rich, green leaves gives it an air of cheeriness which few trees possess. G, H, K, M.

**Prices** same as for Sycamores. See page 33.

**Dogwood** (*Cornus florida*). Strong growing shrub or small tree, making a good size, spreading, bushy top. Large bracts of flowers appear in spring before the leaves, making the tree strikingly attractive. E, F, G, H.

**Elm-Cork** (*Ulmus americana racemosa*). Native elm, attaining 100 feet with a beautiful, round-topped head. F, G, H, K.



**Bungeii Catalpa**





# Trees And Plants For The South



Green Ash

Japan Varnish Tree

**Elm-White** (*Ulmus americana*). The common, native, broad spreading elm. The elm is a splendid tree for any purpose requiring a broad, expansive, deep shade. F, G, H, K, M.

**Hackberry** (*Celtis occidentalis*). Large, broad-spreading shade tree. Desirable for avenue planting. G, H, K, M.

**Japanese Varnish** (*Sterculia platanifolia*). The varnish tree has smooth green bark, and when young puts out stiff awkward-looking branches tipped with a cluster of tuft-like foliage, which rapidly develops into large strong branches and a perfect rounded symmetrical head. Large panicles of white, aromatic flowers appear in early summer. A very desirable quick-growing tree. F, G, H, K, M.

**Locust-Black** (*Robinia pseudo acacia*). The black locust is a well-known, native, deciduous forest tree, tall and spreading. It is a thrifty grower and makes a splendid shade. G, H, K, M.

**Magnolia Acuminata** (Cucumber tree). Tall pyramidal tree, sometimes 90 feet. Has attractive greenish-yellow blossoms. F, G, H.

**Mulberry-Teas, Weeping.** Grafted heads, six to eight feet from the ground. A most beautiful tree. Easy to grow. H—\$1, K—\$1.25.

**Maple-Silver Leaf** (*Acer saccharinum*). Large tree, attaining 120 feet. Tops of leaves are a rich green, while the under side is a beautiful silvery white. A very graceful and desirable avenue tree. F, G, H, K, M.

**Maple-Scarlet** (*Acer rubrum*). Similar to silver maple, except that the leaves are a pale glaucous green beneath, and bears beautiful scarlet flowers before leaves come out. Fine for park, avenue and home planting. F, G, H.

**Plum-Purple Leaved** (*Prunus pissardi*). An upright, thrifty, vigorous-growing plum tree with bright crimson and purple leaves. Unique and highly attractive. F, G, H.

**Poplar-Carolina** (*P. Caroliniensis*). A very distinct tree in habit of growth, making a straight, upright, pyramidal head. G, H, K, M. Prices same as sycamore. See page 33.

**Poplar-Lombardy** (*Populus italica*). This is one of the most striking and picturesque of trees. Very valuable for lending distinction to massed plantings. G, H, K. Prices same as sycamore. See page 33.

**Poplar-Tulip** (*Liriodendron tulpifera*). A majestic, tall-growing tree, sometimes attaining 150 to 190 feet. A very beautiful tree for park and avenue planting on account of its clean, bright green foliage and the large, attractive flowers. F, G, H, K, M.

**Red-Bud** (*Cercis canadensis*). Very ornamental small tree, producing a profusion of delicate, reddish-purple flowers early in spring before the foliage appears. Adapted throughout the South. F, G, H.

**Soap-Tree** (*Sapindus saponaria*). A small tree with rough grayish bark. Roots have the natural properties of a good toilet soap. Desirable and well adapted for lawn culture. G, H, K.

**Sycamore (Oriental plane)**. A choice strain of the well-known, tallgrowing avenue or shade tree. Very desirable shade or avenue tree where choice deciduous trees are desired for immediate effect. E, F, G, H, K, M. See price, page 33.



Texas Umbrella, Oriental Sycamore Trees and Camphor Border.



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



## Prices of Sycamore, Cottonwood, Lombardy and Carolina Poplar only

NOTE: For prices of other deciduous shade trees see page 31.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10	100
E-2	to 3 ft. Light	20c	\$1.50	\$16.00
F-3	to 4 ft. Small	25c	2.00	17.00
G-4	to 5 ft. Medium	35c	3.00	25.00
H-5	to 7 ft. Large	50c	4.00	35.00
K-7	to 9 ft. Extra large	75c	6.50	60.00
M-9	to 12 ft. Heavy specimen	\$1.00	9.00	75.00
Extra heavy specimens, 12 to 15 feet, at \$2.00 to \$4.00.				

**Sweet Gum** (*Liquidambar straciflua*). Of our native trees, none is more attractive, symmetrical or valuable than the sweet gum for ornamental effects or for shade. Foliage is dark green, shaped similar to the maple leaf. Gorgeous autumn effects. F, G, H, K, M.

**Salt Cedar** (*Tamarix*). An attractive, low-growing, small, deciduous cedar tree. Can be used to good advantage in weird landscaping. Especially desirable for planting along coast lines or near salt water. We offer the following two varieties.

**Tamarix Africano.** A gnarled and unique tree. F, G, H.

**Tamarix Plumosa.** (*T. Japonica*). Slender willowy growth. Plume-like foliage. F, G, H.

**Fallow Tree, or Chinese Fallow** (*Sapium sebiferum*). A small tree attaining 30 to 40 feet. Berries have an oil coating which is used in making candles in Asia. Nice lawn shade. F, G, H.

**Texas Umbrella** (*Melia azadarach umbrauliformis*). A sub-variety of the China tree; but much better. Assumes a dense spreading head, resembling an immense umbrella; planted in groups of three or four they form a canopy of green, making a cool retreat from the hot summer sun.

## Prices Texas Umbrella Trees only

Size.	Height and age.	Each.	10	100
E-2	to 3 ft. 1-yr. whips	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
F-3	to 4 ft. 1-yr. whips	30c	2.50	20.00
G-4	to 5 ft. 1-yr. whips	40c	3.50	30.00
H-5	to 7 ft. 1-yr. medium head	50c	4.50	40.00
Texas Umbrella. 2-yr. large heads.				
G-4	to 5 ft. Light branched	60c	5.00	45.00
H-5	to 7 ft. 2-yr. medium branched	75c	6.50	55.00
K-7	to 9 ft. 2-yr. heavy branched	\$1.25	10.00	85.00

**Witch Hazel** (*Hammelis virginiana*). Dwarf growing tree, bearing yellow flowers in fall after leaves have dropped. E, F, G, H.

NOTE: Unless prices are given immediately following above items, refer to page 31 for prices on deciduous shade trees.

## Hardy Coniferous Evergreen Trees

The following list includes Arborvitae, Cedars, Junipers and Retinisporas a choice list. Every variety offered in this list is meritorious and is adapted to planting on any Southern land which will grow other plants or crops successfully. Coniferous trees are very necessary in all formal landscape work and may be used to splendid advantage in any ornamental planting.

Biota

### Arborvitae

**Dwarf Golden** (*B. aurea nana*). Fine plant of dwarf habit; attains height of 6 to 8 feet. Compact and bushy; rich golden tipped foliage. Always beautiful, from the little plant until it attains full size. C, D, E, F.

**Globe** (*B. Globosa*). Round, globe-shaped head, full, compact growth. Dark green foliage. Splendid for lawn planting. D, E, F.

### Price Dwarf Golden and Globe Arborvitae only

Balled and Burlaped.

Size.	Height	Each.	10
C-12	to 18 in. Small	.....\$ .50	\$ 4.00
D-18	to 24 in. Light	..... .70	6.00
E-24	to 30 in. Medium	..... 1.00	8.00
F-2½	to 3 ft. Standard	.. 1.25	10.00
G-3	to 3½ ft. Large	..... 1.75	15.00
H-3½	to 4 ft. Extra	..... 2.50	20.00
K-4-ft.	specimens	..... 3.50	30.00

**Elegant** (*B. Elegantisima*). Tall, slender, very graceful grower. Dark green foliage, tipped with yellow and gold. F, G, H, K.



Oriental Arborvitae

**Pyramidal** (*B. Pyramidalis*). Erect, symmetrical growth. Grows to considerable height, sometimes fifteen to twenty feet. Compact branches and foliage, forming a pyramid shape. Pea-green foliage. One of the best varieties. E, F, G, H, K.

### Prices for Compact, Elegant Pyramidal Arborvitae only

Balled and Burlaped.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10
D-1½	to 2 ft. Small	.....\$ .50	\$ 4.00
E-2	to 2½ ft. Light	..... .65	5.00
F-2½	to 3 ft. Medium	..... .90	8.00
G-3	to 4 ft. Standard	.. 1.25	10.00
H-4	to 5 ft. Large	..... 1.75	15.00
K-5	to 7 ft. Extra	..... 2.50	20.00

NOTE: sizes we have of each following descriptions.

**Chinese** (*B. Orientalis*). Pale golden green; upright, thrifty growth; fine for screens, hedges and windbreaks. Will grow anywhere, easy to transplant. Only good shapely plants shipped.

### Prices Chinese Arborvitae only

Shipped Without Baling.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10	100
C-1	to 1½ ft. ....	\$ .25	\$2.00	\$15.00
D-1½	to 2 ft. ....	.30	2.50	20.00
E-2	to 2½ ft. ....	.40	3.50	30.00

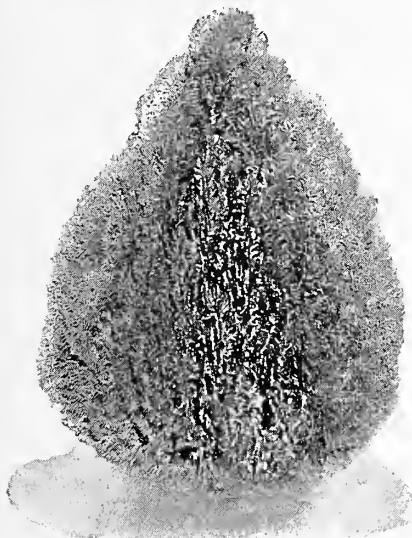
Balled and Burlaped.

E-2	to 2½ ft. ....	.60	5.00
F-2½	to 3 ft. ....	.75	6.50
G-3	to 4 ft. ....	1.00	9.00
H-4	to 5 ft. ....	1.25	10.00





# Trees And Plants For The South



**Dwarf Golden Arborvitae**

symmetrical, graceful and rich in appearance. D. E. F. G.

## Prices for Compacta, Rosedale and Golden Arborvitae

Size.	Height.	Balled and Burlaped.	Each.	10
C—1 to 1½ ft.	Small	.....	\$.40	\$ 3.50
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Light	.....	.60	5.00
E—2 to 2½ ft.	Medium	.....	.90	8.00
F—2½ to 3 ft.	Standard	.....	1.10	9.00
G— 3 to 4 ft.	Large	.....	1.50	13.00
H— 4 to 5 ft.	Extra	.....	2.25	18.00

## Cedars and Retinispora

**Cedar Deodora** (*Cedrus deodora*). Sometimes called Himalayan cedar. A stately tree of great beauty; native to the Himalayan mountains. Foliage is an attractive bluish-green, the young foliage coming on the tips of small branchlets having the appearance of tufts of blue feathers. One of the finest and most beautiful ornamental cedars for the South.

### Price Cedar Deodora, only

#### Balled and Burlaped.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10
C—1 to 1½ ft.	Small	.....	\$.50 \$ 4.00
D—1½ to 2 ft.	Light	.....	.70 6.00
E—2 to 2½ ft.	Medium	.....	.90 8.00
F—2½ to 3 ft.	Standard	.....	1.20 10.00
G— 3 to 4 ft.	Large	.....	1.75 15.00
H— 4 to 5 ft.	Extra Large	.....	2.25 20.00
M—5 to 7 ft.	specimens	.....	3.00

**Cedar, Japanese** (*Cryptomeria Japonica*). A tall, graceful forest and timber tree, native to the mountains of Japan. This is the most valuable timber tree of its native country. It is a beautiful and majestic shade tree. C, H, M.

**Red Cedar** (*Juniperus Virginiana*). A sturdy, thrifty, strong growing cedar. Native and well adapted to cultivation for shade and ornamental purposes throughout the South. Quick grower. C, H, M.

## Compacta

(B. Compacta). Handsome, upright grower; attractive, dark green foliage. screens, hedges and Splendid for lawns. screens, hedges and massing. D, E, F, G.

## Rosedale

(B. Rosedale.) A very handsome variety. Foliage dark green and plume-like, but very compact. This is a most attractive border for lawns, roadways and walks, and is unexcelled for massing. D, E, F, G. Prices same as for Golden Arborvitae following.

## Golden

(B. *semper aurea*). This is one of the finest golden varieties of Arborvitae; always retains the beautiful golden color; good grower, upright.

## Prices of Japanese and Red Cedars, only

### Balled and Burlaped.

Size.	Height.	Each.	10
C—1 to 1½ ft.	Small	.....	\$.40 \$ 3.50
H— 5 to 7 ft.	Large	.....	1.00 9.00
M—7 to 9 ft.	specimens	.....	1.50 13.00

NOTE sizes we have of each following descriptions.

**Retinispora Plumosa.** A dwarf, dense, globose bush with attractive, golden, variegated foliage. Very valuable for small gardens, rockeries, or wherever small slow-growing conifers are needed.

**Retinispora Pesifera.** Foliage, bright green, somewhat pendulous. A most valuable and hardy form for the South.

**Retinispora Filifera Aura.** A most beautiful, soft, delicate foliaged tree with golden tips; drooping branches; fine for grouping.

## Prices of Retinispora, only

### Balled and Burlaped.

Size.	Height.	Each	10
E—2 to 2½ ft.	Medium	.....	\$1.00 \$ 9.00
F—2½ to 3 ft.	Standard	.....	1.25 10.00
G— 3 to 4 ft.	Large	.....	1.50 13.00
H— 4 to 5 ft.	Specimens	.....	2.25 20.00

## Juniperous Japonica

**J. Japonica** (*J. Chinensis*). Japanese Juniper. One of the most desirable of all the Junipers. It adapts itself to a great range of climate, temperature and soil. A distinct and beautiful variety with bright-green foliage which does not change during winter; of pyramidal and compact growth.

## Price Juniperous Japonica, only

Size.	Height.	Balled and Burlaped.	Each	10
H—4 to 5 ft.	Large	.....	\$1.75	\$18.00
M—5 to 7 ft.	specimens	.....	2.25	20.00



**Globe Arborvitae**





# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



## Evergreen

### Foliage and Flowering Shrubs

**NOTE:** Before ordering, please note the sizes of each variety which we can furnish, as is indicated by the letters following descriptions—A, B, C, etc.

#### Prices of Evergreen, Foliage and Flowering Shrubs, except when otherwise given

Size, Height	Each	10	100
B—8 to 12 inches. Light .....	20c	\$ 1.80	\$15.00
C—12 to 18 inches. Light .....	25c	2.25	20.00
D—18 to 24 inches. Small .....	40c	3.50	30.00
E—2 to 3 ft. Medium .....	60c	5.50	45.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Large .....	85c	6.00	70.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Specimen .....	\$1.00	9.00	80.00
H—5 to 7 ft. Extra specimen .....	1.25	12.00	

**Abelia** (*A. grandiflora*). A hardy, free-flowering shrub, with shiny, purplish, evergreen leaves; bears a profusion of tubular-shaped flowers from June to November. B, C, D.

**Alternanthera**. Small, very dense growing bedding plants. These plants are especially popular in carpet budding. We offer the following varieties:

**Alternanthera aurea plena**. Small, yellow-leaved plant, 6 to 10 inches in height.

**Alternanthera rosapicta**. Pink and red colored foliage. Price, alternanthera, 30c per 10; \$2.00 per 100.

**Bougainvillea** (*B. glabra*) (Japan Paper Flower). This plant, while usually classed as a vine, will, if planted in open and kept clipped back, make a most beautiful and attractive flowering shrub. C, D, E.

**Camellia Japonica**. A favorite, old Southern flower, the demand for which is continually increasing. These plants are mostly imported, while we secure our young stock plants from most reliable sources, we can not always guarantee that plants will come true to color. We have to purchase and sell under these conditions. We offer a good collection in singles and doubles; every plant is good and will please you. B—\$1, C—\$1.50, D—\$2.

**Cape Jessamine** (*Gardenia florida*). This well-known, evergreen flowering shrub is a favorite everywhere; large, glossy, green leaves and pure white double flowers in wonderful profusion and delicious fragrance. C, D, E.

**Euonymus** (*E. japonica*). An upright, attractive, evergreen shrub, with compact branches and rich, dark green foliage with slight variation to silver or golden. Splendid for hedges, specimens, or for formal landscaping. C, D, E, F.

**Hibiscus** (*H. rosa sinensis*). One of the most striking, flowering shrubs; blooms almost continuously. If tops are injured by frost, the roots send up strong shoots, with dark green foliage that commences to produce beautiful flowers early in summer and continues in bloom until frost. We offer the following varieties. B, C, D.

**Double Crimson**. Large, deep crimson flowers.

**Grandiflora**. Large, single, scarlet flowers produced on strong stiff stems.

**Light Pink**. Resembles Grandiflora but has light pink flowers.

**Peach Blow** Flowers very large, bright clear pink.

**Single Salmon**. Bright salmon with deep crimson center.

**Versicolor**. Clear pink, shading to crimson.

**Subvionlacs**. Flowers enormous size, double; carmine, tinted with pink.

**Hydrangea**. Well known flowering shrub, evergreen in the South. Continuously in bloom during spring, summer and fall. The following varieties have proven adapted and desirable in the South. B, C, D.

**Hortensis**. Large blue and pink flowers.

**Otaska**. Flowers large, beautiful unique pink.

**Thomas Hogg**. Pure white flowers in clusters.

**Jasminums, or Jasmines** The Jasmines are among the prettiest and most fragrant of our Southern shrubs. We offer the following choice varieties:

**Grand Duke**. Double bush Jasmine bearing sweetly-scented white flowers in great profusion.

**Gracillimum** (*Graceful Jasmine*). See vines.

**Grandiflorum** (*Dwarf Star Jasmine*). Flowers pure white and star-shaped, very useful for bordering walks and shrubbery beds.

**Humile** (*Italian Jasmine*). Large shrub, producing great quantities of bright yellow flowers, very fragrant and lasting.

**Maid of Orleans**. Semi-double Jasmine, pure white, fragrant flower, in bloom all summer. One of the finest.

**Sambac** (*Arabian Jasmine*). Sometimes called the Fragrant Jasmine, single, sweetly-scented flowers, in great profusion all the summer.

Price of the above Jasmines: B—20c each, \$1.75 per 10; C—30c each, \$2.50 per 10; D—40c each, \$3.50 per 10. Larger specimens \$1.00 each.

**Japan Tea** (*Camellia theaifera*). Evergreen shrub or small tree, attains a height of 10 to 15 feet, dark green foliage. Very attractive for specimens or massed planting. C, D, E.

**Oleander** (*Nerium*). The Oleander is well known and decidedly popular, attractive, and desirable throughout the South. Free flowering and a quick grower. We offer the following:

**White** (*N. grandiflorum*). Single white flowers of good size in large clusters. C, D, E, F, G, H.



Bougainvillea as a Shrub



# Trees And Plants For The South



**Pink.** (*N. splendens*). Double, deep pink; very large, free bloomer, best for general planting. C, D, E, F, G, H.

**Pittisporum** (*P. tobira*). A most beautiful, spreading, evergreen shrub, attains 6 to 12 feet. Very full branched, full foliaged and compact. Can be trained to any shape. Dark green foliage, small white flowers. B—30c each, \$2.50 per 10; C—45c each, \$4 per 10; D—60c each, \$5 per 10.

**Poinsettia** (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). Valued for the great scarlet bracts surrounding the flowers; produced in fall and early winter, remaining bright for weeks at a time. If injured by cold, sprouts quickly in spring.

## Deciduous and Herbaceous Flowering Shrubs

**PRICES for all Deciduous Flowering Shrubs, unless otherwise noted. Please order sizes which we can furnish, as is indicated by the letters A, B, C, etc., following descriptions.**

Size. Height.	Each.	10	100
C—12 to 18 in. Light .....	\$.20	\$1.70	\$15.00
D—18 to 24 in. Small .....	.25	2.00	18.00
E—2 to 3 ft. Medium .....	.35	3.00	25.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Large .....	.45	4.00	35.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Large specimen .....	.60	5.50	50.00
H—5 to 7 ft. Extra large specimen..	1.00	8.50	75.00

**Acalypha.** A genus of herbaceous plants which are very attractive and highly prized for their vari-colored and luxuriant foliage.

**Price Acalypha:** 12-18 inches, pot grown, 15c each, \$1.25 per 10, \$10.00 per 100.

**Acalypha Marginata.** Thrifty, gorgeous plant, leaves green, bordered with various shades of red, pink and cream color.

**Acalypha Mosaica.** Leaves scarlet, wonderful combination of green, yellow and red in curious mosaic marking.

**Althea.** Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Upright growing, profuse flowering, deciduous shrub; blooms all summer. The following are the very choice varieties:

### Boule de Feu.

Double, light red, blooms late. C, D, E.

### Duchess de Brabant.

Double red, profuse bloomer. D, E, F, G.

### Totus Alba.

Single, pure white, very profuse. D, E, F, G, H.

### Assorted Colors.

Best varieties, mixed, including single and double red, white, pink and purple. Splendid for a flowering hedge or border. D, E, F, G.

**Crape Myrtle** (*Lagerstroemia indica*). The finest hardy deciduous flowering shrub of the South. Grows anywhere. Commences to produce great clusters of flowers in June and continues blooming until in October. Can be grown in bush or



Propagating Beds for Shrubbery

shrub form, or can be trained into small tree. As a tree, either for planting in groups, avenues or single specimens it is the most gorgeous and attractive flowering tree we offer. Crape Myrtle is especially desirable for planting in boundary borders, ornamental groups, screens and shrubbery groups around buildings. Can be kept trained into almost any shape or size tree desired. The Dwarf Crimson variety is especially desirable for banking with conifers and other evergreen shrubbery, the bright crimson bloom making a striking contrast with the green.

**Crimson.** Strong, upright growth; large regular formed flower clusters, bright crimson. Desirable for training into tree form.

**Dwarf Crimson.** A new variety especially desirable for banking against buildings along with evergreen shrubbery or planting in shrubbery groups, large compact flower clusters. Grows in compact bush form, profuse bloomer, dark crimson flowers. Difficult to grow into tree form.

**Pink.** Upright growth, large open flower clusters. One of the best and most profuse bloomers. Poor for tree form.

### Purple.

Upright growth, medium sized flower clusters, lilac purple shading to bluish pink as flowers fade.

### White.

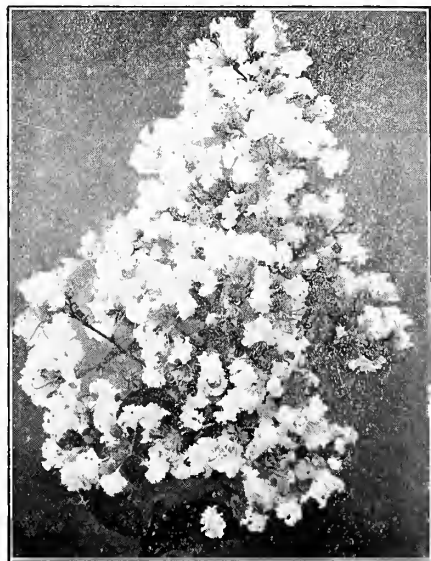
Medium growth; large open flower clusters. Somewhat difficult to train into tree form.

### Dwarf Poinsettiana.

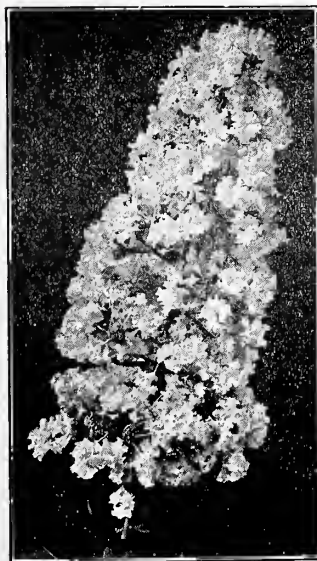
A very attractive spreading small flowering tree, producing large clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers.

### Deutzia.

Very ornamental shrub; thrives in any soil. Bears white or bluish flowers. In following varieties:



White Crape Myrtle



Crimson Crape Myrtle





# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



**Deutzia Gracilis.** Dwarf shrub covered with sprays of pure white flowers in early summer, very graceful. C, D, E, F, G.

**Deutzia-Pride of Rochester** Double white, back of petals pink. Tall grower, blooms middle of April. C, D, E, F, G.

**Elderberry American** (*Sambucus canadensis*). A shrub or small tree, native to the Northern States, but well adapted to the South. Large leaves, abundant crop of pinkish white blossoms, and pea-sized berries, which are used in making wine. C, D, E.

**Indian Currant, or Coral Berry** (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). A compact small bush suitable for massing or for forming undergrowth. Profuse flower spikes in summer and red fruit in fall and winter. C, D, E, F, G, H.

**Japan Bush Clover** (*Lepedeza sieboldi*). A very fine variety of the sweet clover family. Good grower, blossoms profuse and very aromatic. Leguminous and enriching to soil. Grows very rapidly and will cover the ground in a short time. White and reddish-purple. Small clumps 30c, large clumps 60c, specimens \$1 and \$2.

**Lavender Tree** (*Lavandula vera*). Shrub, 3 to 6 ft. high. Lavender colored flowers; an ancient garden favorite on account of its pleasant odor. C, D.

**Pomegranates, flowering** (*Punica granatum*). The flowering varieties of this plant are among the most gorgeously beautiful and conspicuous flowering shrubs in the South. We have some very choice varieties, as follows:

**Double White** (*P. G. alba flore plena*). Large, double white flowers, splendid for lawn specimens, massing, hedges and borders. C, D, E, F.

**Double Red** (*P. G. rubra flore plena*). Similar to above, except is a beautiful, double, deep scarlet. C, D, E, F.

**Dwarf Double Red** (*P. G. nana*). A very dwarf and profuse blooming variety, bearing a great abundance of double crimson blossoms throughout the summer, and a heavy crop of small scarlet crimson fruits in fall and winter. C—50c, D—60c. Rare variety.

**Variegated** (*P. G. variegata*). Profuse blooming, with slight silvering on foliage and white and crimson variegated blossoms. C, D, E, F.

**Rose Acacia** (*Robina hispida*). A shrub, 4 to 8 ft. high. All parts of the plant except the flowers are bristly or hairy. Rose colored flowers. B, C, D.

**Red Osier** (*Cornus sanguinea*). A desirable, strong-growing shrub, attaining a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark, delicate foliage are very attractive. Clusters of white flowers followed by white, waxy berries. D, E, F, G.

**Spiraea.** A valuable, graceful and highly attractive flowering shrub. May be used to good advantage for borders, hedges, specimens or planting en masse. We offer the following varieties:

**Billardi** attains 6 feet, very graceful. Flowers bright pink, borne in panicles 5 to 8 inches long. C, D, E, F.

**Douglassi** attains about 8 feet. Deep pink flowers in dense spikes. C, D, E, F.

**Van Houtte.** This is the most beautiful of the early flowering spiraeas and is quite hardy. Attains 6 feet. Flowers white. C, D, E, F.

**Sumach** (*Rhus glabra*). SMOOTH SUMACH. Small tree of peculiar and unique habit of growth and appearance. Very valuable in massed planting or in wild landscape. C, D, E.

**Sumach** (*Rhus aromatica*). FRAGRANT. Attains 3 to 8 feet. Will grow anywhere. Is a most desirable plant for forming undergrowth in wild picturesque planting. C, D, E.

**Strawberry Rush** (*Eriogonum americanum*). Upright shrub to 8 feet. Yellowish, reddish-green flowers. Very ornamental. C, D, E.

**Spicewood** (*Lindera benzoin*). Shrub attaining 6 to 15 feet, with attractive foliage and black or scarlet fruit, which is deliciously fragrant. C, D, E.

**Viburnum** (Maple leaved). An attractive flowering shrub for the lawn. C, D, E.

**Weigela** (*Diervilla Rosa*). Shrub of spreading habit and very showy flowers. C, D, E.

**Willow, flowering** (*Salix caprea*) GOAT WILLOW. A small tree, 12 to 25 feet high with rather large elongated leaves. Bears a profuse crop of pinkish-white flowers in early spring. E, F, G, H.

## Cannas and Other Bulbous Plants

Cannas are among our most valuable foliage plants. The better varieties offered here, most of which are new, will give a most beautiful tropical effect to your lawn. They should be used for bedding, massing and for borders. Cannas are very easy to grow and will sprout up from old bulbs year after year.

### Choice New and Orchid Varieties

Price 20c each, \$1.75 per 10; \$15.00 per 100. Choice large bulbs.

**Allamania.** Orange red-orchid.

**Brilliant.** Yellow and red orchid.

**Buttercup.** Yellow and new.

**Gladiflora.** Carmine rose, gold edges, new.

**Halley's Comet.** Blazing scarlet, throat yellow, orchid, new.

**Hungaria.** Paul Neyron pink, orchid, new.

**Imperial Mount Blanc.** White, medium flowers.

**King Humbert.** Scarlet, bronze foliage, orchid.

**Kate E. Deemer.** Oriole yellow, red throat, orchid, new.

**Louisiana Crimson** orchid.

**Louise.** Deep pink, orchid.

**Mrs. Kate Gray.** Orange scarlet, orchid.

**Mrs. Carl Kelsey.** Orange scarlet, striped yellow, orchid, new.

**Mercedes.** Yellow orchid.

**Miss Margaret Muhel.** Cerise pink, orchid, new, fine.

**Mrs. Alfred Conrad.** Salmon pink, orchid, new, fine.

**Minnehaha.** Peach bloom pink, orchid, new.

**Parthenon.** Orange red, orchid.

**Prince Weid.** Blood red, new, orchid.

**Rosea Gigantea.** Rich rose, new, orchid.

**Shenandoah.** Reddish-pink, bronze foliage, orchid.

**Uncle Sam.** Orange scarlet, new, orchid.

**Wm. Sanders.** Deep crimson, new, orchid.

**Wentzer's Meteor.** Brilliant scarlet, new.

### Old Standard Varieties

Prices 50c per 10; \$4.00 per 100 for choice, large bulbs.

**Alba Rosea.** Creamy white, small flowers.

**Black Prince.** Vivid crimson medium flowers.

**Majestic.** Carmine, red, small flowers.

**Moonlight.** White, medium flowers.

**Musifolia.** Very large foliage, small red flowers.

**King of Bronzes.** Bronze foliage, small red flowers.

**Tuberoses, Mexican, everblooming.** Are among our most beautiful delicate flowering plants. A bed of Mexican tuberoses will furnish an aromatic and beautiful table bouquet when other flowers are scarce. 25c per 10, \$2.00 per 100.





# Trees And Plants For The South



**Calla Lily**, Lily of the Nile (*Richardia aethiopica*). The most popular lily grown. Should be planted where it will receive an abundance of water during flowering period. Medium bulbs 25c, large 35c; potted plants 75c and \$1.00 each.

**Fancy Leaved Caladium** (*Caladium bulbosum variegatum*). Rare and choice varieties in the best and finest colors. Medium bulbs 20c each, \$1.50 per 10; large bulbs 35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

**Elephants Ear** (*Caladium esculentum*). The large well-known green leaved variety. Prices same as above.

## Ferns

### Prices for all Ferns

	Each.	10
Small size, 2½ inch pots .....	15c	\$1.25
Medium size, 4 inch pots .....	25c	2.00
Standard size, 5 inch pots .....	50c	4.00
Large size, 6 inch pots .....	75c	
Specimen plants \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Ask for specifications.		

**Asparagus Plumosus**. Trailing fern, fine feathery foliage, rapid growth, easily cared for, fine for hanging baskets.

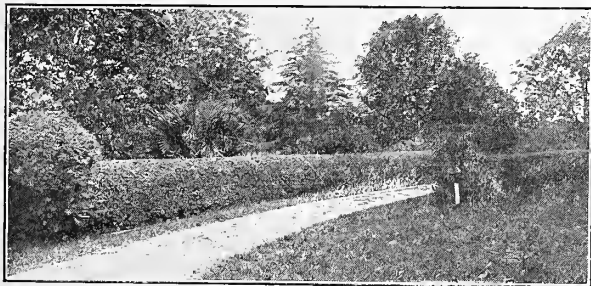
**Asparagus Sprengeri**. Trailing fern, rapid growth, desirable for porch or window boxes.

**Boston Dwarf** (*Nephrolepis exaltata scottii*). Very compact grower, fine for pot plants and table-centers.

**Baby's Breath Fern** (*Nephrolepis exaltata goodii*). Compact dwarf variety finely cut leaves; very dainty.

**Lace Fern** (*Nephrolepis rufescens tripinnatifida*). Strong grower, with broad lace-like leaves, very pretty and attractive.

**Ostrich Plume Fern** (*Nephrolepis exaltata whitmanii*). Beautiful crested variety with heavy fronds, resembling plumes.



Amoor River Privet Hedge

## Hedge and Border Trees and Plants

Nothing adds so much to the yard or grounds as a well-kept hedge along walks or drives or informal borders for dividing grounds from other property or premises.

**Amoor River Privet** (*Ligustrum amurense*). This is the most popular and valuable hedge plant for the South. Is evergreen, very dense in growth, a rich dark green, very compact; grows and establishes a good hedge in one year. Very hardy and well adapted to general planting in the South.

**California Privet** (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). A very ornamental shrub, with thick, glossy, nearly evergreen leaves. Will grow and make a splendid hedge almost anywhere.

### Prices Amoor River and California Privet

	Ea.	10	100	1000
D—18 to 24 inch. Medium 1 yr. ..	12c	\$1.00	\$5.00	\$35.00
E—2 to 3 ft. Heavy 1 yr. ....	15c	1.25	6.50	45.00
F—3 to 4 ft. Medium 2 yr. ....	20c	1.50	9.00	55.00
G—4 to 5 ft. Extra large 2 yr. ..	25c	1.75	13.00	75.00

**Camphor**. For the lower South and Gulf Coast section; there is no better evergreen hedge or border tree than the camphor. Holds foliage close to ground, and can be trimmed into any desired shape.

### Price Camphor Trees, Hedge sizes

	Ea.	10	100	1000
C—1 to 1½ ft. ....	15c	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$ 80.00
D—1½ to 2 ft. ....	20c	1.50	12.00	100.00
E— 2 to 3 ft. ....	25c	2.00	18.00	150.00

## Other Trees and Plants Recommended for Hedges, Borders and Screens

**Althea**. Makes a beautiful, permanent, flowering hedge or border.

**Arborvitae Chinese**. A rapid growth and effective hedge, border or screen tree. Can be trained into almost any desired form. See page 33. Other Arborvitae or Biotas are desirable but more expensive.

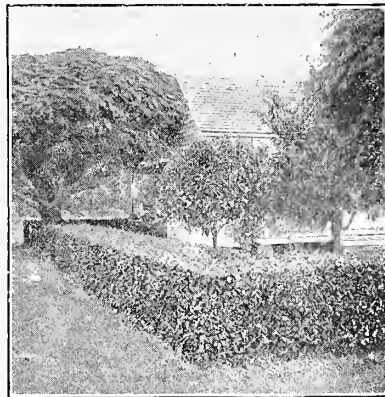
**Bougainvillea**. If kept trimmed back makes the most attractive flowering hedge grown. A fine screen if trained on trellis; will grow to any desired height.

**Bamboo**. Where space will permit there is no more desirable screen, border or wind-break than the Bamboo.

**Cherokee Rose**. When trained on wire trellis makes a dense evergreen hedge, border or screen; produces masses of flowers in early spring.

**Climbing Vines**. We especially recommend the following vines for training on trellises for border or screens: Honeysuckle, Ivy, Virginia Creeper, Clematis, Mexican Rose.

**Deutzia**. A fine border producing abundance of flowers in early spring.



Camphor as a Hedge  
No Better Hedge Plant Grown



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



**Eucalyptus.** Desirable for borders or windbreak where trees of considerable height is wanted. See page 29.

**Laurel Cherry (Wild Peach).** Fine evergreen hedge or border; tree can be trained in any desired shape. See page 29.

**Japan Bush Clover.** A perennial border; grows to height of 2½ feet. Flowers profusely. See page 37.

**Oleanders.** Fine flowering evergreen hedge. See page 35.

**Pampas Grass.** Among our best border or screen plants. Almost impenetrable; needs very little care. See page 39.

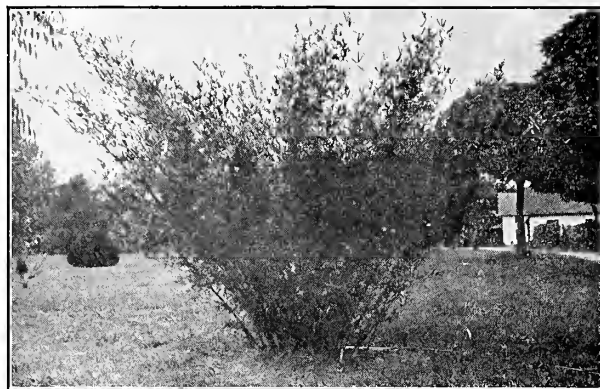
**Pomegranate.** The flowering varieties make a most conspicuously attractive hedge during spring and summer. See page 37.

**Pittisporum.** A most desirable low-spreading hedge or border; always beautiful; needs little pruning. See page 36.

## Bamboo and Ornamental Grasses

Prices All Varieties

Size.	Each.	10
Small clumps, 4 to 6 canes .....	30c	\$2.50
Medium clumps, 6 to 12 canes .....	35c	3.00
Large clumps, 12 to 20 canes .....	50c	4.00
Extra large specimen clumps at \$1.00 to \$5.00.		



Bamboo Clump

**Bamboo Argentea.** Japanese; attains 40 feet in height. Very attractive and striking. No objectionable runners.

**Bamboo Falcata.** Height 6 to 10 feet; fine leaves; very desirable where small growing species is preferred.

**Bamboo Arundinaria Metake.** Very large leaves or blades; grows 6 to 10 feet; quite hardy.

**Bamboo Verticillata.** Bamboo is a most serviceable and satisfactory windbreak plant. Makes a solid impenetrable wall 15 to 30 feet high. We offer non-suckering varieties. Special price rooted canes or sets \$2 per 10, \$15 per 100.

**Pampas Grass** (*Gynerium argenteum*). The finest of all tall plume grasses. Attains 10 to 20 feet, topped with beautiful plumes. We offer dark green, or variegated varieties.

**Lemon Grass.** A small growing ornamental grass, desirable for specimens or low screens; dark green and variegated.

**Eulalia** (*Miscanthus*). Small ornamental grasses used for bedding and borders. We have the following varieties:

**E. Univittata.** Dark solid green leaves.

**E. Variegata.** White striping lengthwise of the leaves.

**E. Zebrina.** White or golden striping across leaves.



Pampas Grass (*Gynerium Argentum*)  
A most desirable boundary hedge plant

## Roses

### Only Hardy Field-Grown Bushes Offered

Griffing's hardy field-grown roses are the standard throughout the South for beauty and profusion of flowers, thrifty growth, hardiness and long life. They are propagated low on hardy, non-sprouting roots and are trained to upright, bushy shape. Griffing's roses grow quick, bloom quick, and make beautiful beds, borders, masses, hedges, trellises, pergolas and screens. They are grown in the South for Southern planting and will give sure and satisfactory results. They are the roses for you to plant.

The rose is the universal flower and is popular throughout the world. They may be used properly and effectively for a greater number of purposes than any other known flower or plant. We never have too many roses around our homes and seldom have enough.

The most pleasing effects in the culture of roses on the lawn may be had by planting bush roses in beds, or masses, making each bed or mass all of one color and variety. This gives uniformity to the size of the bushes, color and time of blossoming, which cannot be had otherwise, as practically no two roses are similar in wood and foliage-growth. Several small or large beds each containing a different variety are especially effective. Roses planted in beds or masses should be 2 to 4 feet apart, according to character of growth of the individual variety used—rank branching varieties requiring more space.

Our bulletin number 36 on "Roses and Ornamentals" will furnish you further valuable information concerning roses.





# Trees And Plants For The South



## Prices for Field Grown Roses

Propagated low on non-sprouting stock.

	Each.	10	100
C—1 yr. Size. Strong .....	25c	\$2.00	\$18.00
D—2 yr. Size. Large .....	35c	3.00	25.00
E—3 yr. Size. Extra Large .....	50c	4.00	

**Rose Selection.** The success of your rose bed largely depends on the selection of the stronger growing and free blooming varieties adapted to your locality. Unless you have some favorite rose or wish them for special purpose it will in most cases prove most satisfactory to allow us to select the varieties. We know the nature of growth and blooming qualities and can many times give you stronger, better bushes that will give you better results if selection is left with us.

**Our Supply of Bushes** in some varieties and sizes frequently becomes exhausted, and as we grow all our own roses, it requires at least a year to replenish our stock. If we are out of specific size and variety ordered, we will, unless instructed otherwise, send you the nearest we have to the size and kind



J. B. Clarke

ordered. If you do not wish us to do this write plainly in your order "**No Substitution**," when we will cheerfully refund amount sent for varieties of which we are out.



3 Year    2 Year    1 Year    POT PLANTS  
OUR KIND                      Not Our Kind

**About Size of Bushes.** There is a vast difference in the growth of different varieties. A one-year bush of some varieties will be larger than a two or three year old of some of the desirable, fine flowering, but weaker growth varieties. Do not expect all your bushes of uniform size or character of growth where several varieties are ordered.

**Classification.** Roses are divided into several classes, strains or families. The following key to abbreviations given in descriptions shows class to which each belongs: (H. P.) Hybrid Perpetual. (H. T.) Hybrid Tea. (Bk.) Banksia. (Bour.) Bourbon. (Beng.) Bengal. (M) Moss. (N) Noisette. (Poly.) Polyanthus. (H. Ch.) Hybrid China. (H. N.) Hybrid Noisette. (T.) Tea. (Cl.) Climber.

For List and Description of Varieties see following pages.



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog

## Varieties of Roses Described

**American Beauty** (H. T.). Large, full, bright red, very popular.

**Andre Gamon** (H. T.). Large, full. Deep rose and carmine.

**Admiral Dewey** (H. T.). Delicate bright pink, shading to white.

**Bengale Nobinand** (Beng.). Velvety reddish purple. Vigorous grower and produces perfect blossoms throughout the entire season. A choice rose for Southern gardens.

**Burbank** (Bour.). Cherry-rose, free bloomer. Strong grower, making a fine bush. A splendid, symmetrical well-formed blossom.

**Bridesmaid** (T.). Beautiful tint of pink. Well-shaped buds.

**Chromatella** or **Cloth of Gold** (N.). Clear deep yellow, large, full.

**Climbing Bridesmaid** (Cl. T.). Beautiful pink, shaded salmon.

**Climbing Marie**

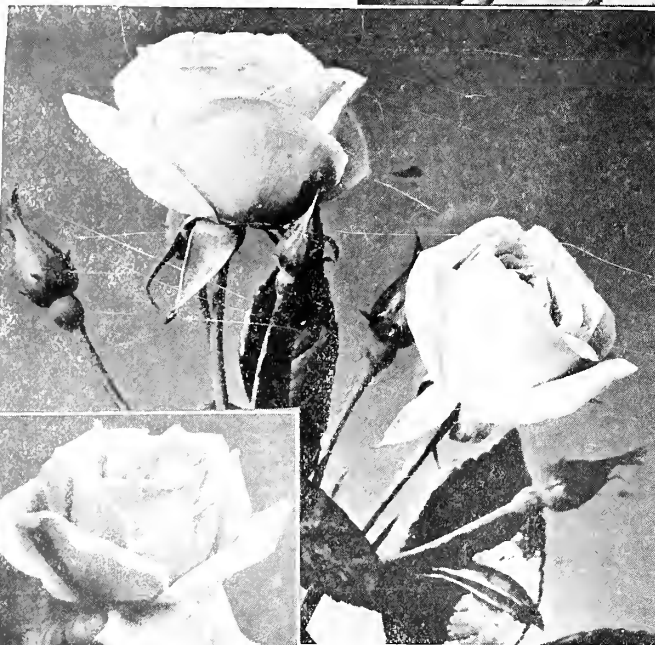
**Guillot** (Cl. T.). Snowy white. Double. Vigorous.

**Climbing Caroline**

**Testout** (Cl. T.). Strong vigorous growing plant, producing a profusion of beautiful, peach-blow flowers, forming delightfully beautiful cup-shaped buds. One of our most valuable climbers.

**Climbing Devon-**

**ensis** (Cl. T.). White, delicate pink center. Fragrant. One of the most vigorous and hardy of the climbing Teas. Large size, semi-double. Sometimes called the Magnolia Rose



Marie Von Houte

Buds extraordinarily long, opening into mammoth blossoms. A very fine pink rose.

**Duchess De Brabant** (T.). Beautiful shell pink. Blossoms in great profusion. A truly great bush rose. Exquisite fragrance, beautiful color and matchless bloomer. Holds form and color long time.

**Etoile De France** (H. P.). Lovely clear crimson velvet. Fragrant. Flowers very large, borne on good long stiff stems. Good grower and free bloomer.

**Empress Eugenie** (Bour.) Pink, very fragrant. Free bloomer.

**Frau Karl Druschki** (H. P.). Pure white, semi-double, perfect form. Strong vigorous grower. Very beautiful in bud and perfectly formed. The standard by which white roses are judged.

**Countess of Gosford**

on account of its very delicious fragrance.

**Climbing Clothilde**

**Souper** (Cl. Poly.). Flesh pink. Very profuse.

**Countess of Gosford**

(H. T.). Salmon pink, shaded rose. Good grower and constant bloomer. Splendid bedding rose.

**Climbing Wooten** (Cl. T.).

Bright magenta red. Profuse.

**Dean Hole** (H. T.). An in-

tense salmon-pink. Very large.



Mrs. Dudley Cross



# Trees And Plants For The South



**Helen Gould (H. T.).** One of the most beautiful crimson roses grown; flowers full and double; long beautiful pointed buds; color a warm rosy crimson.

**Helen Good (T.).** Delicate yellow suffused with pink. Large size.

**Henry M. Stanley (T.).** Clear pink, tinged salmon, Full and fragrant.

**Is-belle Sprunt (T.).** Light yellow, finely shaped, beautiful buds. Good grower and free bloomer. Splendid climber. A good addition to your collection.

**James Sprunt (Cl. Beng.).** Rich crimson, very full. Profuse. Flowers keep well after maturing; very popular.

**J. B. Clarke (H. P.).** Intense scarlet changing crimson. Very thrifty, upright grower; blossoms are very large, rich in color and petals are very smooth. When grown as a climber prune very slightly.

**Killarney (H. T.).** One of the best known pink roses. Vigorous, fine bloomer, long pointed clear pink buds, fading to silvery pink. An unexcelled pink rose.

**Kaiserine Augusta Victoria (H. T.).** Pure white. Strong grower. Perfect.

□ **La Marque; (N.).** White with sulphur center. Full and fragrant.

**Louis Phillippe (Beng.).** Rich velvety crimson. Vigorous bush. A most showy dark red rose. In bloom all the year.

**Marechal Niel (H. N.).** Deep yellow. Large and full.

**Maman Cochet (T.).** Flesh pink, base of petals yellow. Buds are long and beautifully formed. One of the handsomest bush roses.

**Maurice Rouvier (T.).** Bright rosy pink, buff and crimson veins. Constant bloomer, strong grower and altogether a most attractive and desirable rose.

**Minnie Francis (I.).** Fine chamois-red, shaded with velvety crimson. A Tea Rose of special merit. Constant bloomer. Without question this is the strongest growing and most desirable Tea Rose offered.

**Mrs. Dudley Cross (H. T.).** Beautiful creamy white, very vigorous and double. Slightly shaded carmine at edge of petals, center salmon yellow shading to carmine.

**Mrs. Benjamin R. Cant (T.).** Deep rose with lighter center. Constant bloomer.

**Mrs. Robt E. Peary (Cl. H. T.).** Finest pure white climber. Extra large.

**Mrs. A. R. Waddell (H. T.).** Long pointed, reddish-salmon, changing to rosy scarlet. Base of petals salmon yellow; semi-double; a very desirable rose.

**Madame De Watteville (T.).** Creamy white, bordered light pink, large double, finely formed. A free-blooming, vigorous and very effective Tea Rose.

**Madame Joseph Schwartz (T.).** White with beautiful flush of pink. Very vigorous; extremely free flowering. Blossoms medium size, cup-shaped and usually borne in clusters.

**Madame Lombard (T.).** Rosy-bronze, changing to salmon. Vigorous; extra large, full flowers, very fragrant. A strong and vigorous grower.

**Madame Caroline Testout (H. T.).** Very brilliant pink. Beautiful either in bud or open. Fine rounded shell-pink petals. A moderate grower.

**Marie Van Houtte (T.).** Pale canary yellow, changing to rich creamy white. Constant bloomer. Edge of petals shading to pale rose, strong, sturdy grower. One of our choicest yellow roses.

**Pres. Wm. R. Smith.** Large, full, double. Cream with flesh tint tips, buff yellow base; pink center. Full, well-formed flowers; good garden or bedding variety. Worthy a place in the most select collections.

**Paul Neyron (H. P.).** Deep rosy red. Of immense size, very double. Very strong grower and profuse bloomer. A truly great rose in many ways; size, color, profusion of flowers, vigor, length and sturdiness of stems. Vigorous grower and a very choice garden variety.

**Papa Gontier (T.).** Cherry red. An excellent rose. Long, brilliant, semi-double buds which are exceedingly beautiful. Profuse, constant bloomer.

**Red Marechal Niel (Cl. N.).** Pinkish red. Fine long buds.

**Reve d' Or (Cl. N.).** Deep coppery yellow. One of the best yellow roses.

**Rainbow (T.).** Coral pink, striped crimson. Thrifty.

**Reine Marie Henrietta (Cl. T.).** Bright cherry red. Fine buds, which open into large perfect flowers of exquisite beauty and sweetness. Good climber.



Reine Marie Henriette



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



Mad, Joseph Schwartz

## Roses Worthy a Place in Your Garden



Frau Karl Druschki



Minnie Francis

**Snowflake** (T.). Creamy white, very double, everbloomer. A vigorous and continuous bloomer. Very choice for cut flowers.

**William Notting** (H. T.). Bright rosy-cerise. Sweetly perfumed.

**Winnie Davis** (T.). Apricot-pink shading flesh-pink. A splendid rose. Buds long and well formed; when fully expanded resemble a camellia. This is indeed a choice rose and will do well anywhere in the South.

**White Maman Cochet** (T.). White, slightly tinged pink.

**White Killarney** (H. T.). Beautiful white. Strong grower and vigorous bloomer.

**Zelia Pradel** (N.). Half-climbing habit, valuable in the South; lovely, pure white buds; flowers medium size, full and fragrant. A very rank grower; can be trained to climb, or will make a splendid bush rose. Flowers grow in great clusters.

### DRAINAGE—(Continued from page four.)

drainage. Some trees may thrive in river bottoms subject to overflow. Usually where such trees are found they are near the banks of streams or gulches, affording good drainage; when the water is high and the bottom overflows the water is alive, active and full of air. Trees can not live in dead, stagnant water any more than a fish. If the land is at all inclined to be wet a good system of main ditches, with lateral ditches and the deep water furrows between each row of trees should be kept well opened, and the trees planted on ridges or beds several feet in width, running in the general direction of the fall of the ground.

### Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre

Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees.	Distance apart, ft.	No. of trees.
1x 1 .....	43,560	15x15 .....	196
2x 2 .....	10,890	18x18 .....	134
3x 3 .....	4,840	20x20 .....	108
4x 4 .....	2,722	25x25 .....	69
5x 5 .....	1,742	30x30 .....	45
6x 6 .....	1,210	35x35 .....	35
8x 8 .....	680	40x40 .....	27
10x10 .....	435	45x45 .....	22
12x12 .....	302	50x50 .....	18

### Proper Distance for Planting

Pecans .....	50 to 60 feet apart each way
Chestnuts and Walnuts .....	20 to 25 " " " "
Peaches and Plums .....	15 to 20 " " " "
Pears and Apples .....	20 to 30 " " " "
Persimmons .....	15 to 20 " " " "
Mulberries .....	25 to 40 " " " "
Figs .....	12 to 15 " " " "
Grapes, bunch sorts .....	8 to 10 " " " "
Grapes, arbor sorts .....	20 to 30 " " " "
Pomegranates .....	10 to 15 " " " "
Shade Trees, in rows .....	25 to 40 " " " "





## Palms

### For Lawn, Street and Avenue Planting

Along the Gulf Coast, and in Florida, many of the choicest palms thrive and will grow in the open without protection, and should have a larger part in beautifying our yards, grounds and streets.

The kinds we offer are chiefly the hardy varieties.



Washingtonia Palm with Hibiscus

**Washington Palm** (*Washingtonia*). A tall growing graceful fan palm, native of the western part of America. Named for and in honor of George Washington. The palm that has made California famous as a palm state, and is as well adapted to the Gulf Coast and Florida as to California. Growth is rapid, making large specimens in a few years if provided with reasonable fertility and moisture. Sizes: C, D, E, F, G, H, K.

**Filifera.** Leaves large, broad, deeply serrated with many filaments or thread-like fibres, long erect leaf stems, most attractive and desirable variety for street or lawn planting. Sizes G, H, K, M.

**Robusta.** Large, deep green leaves, sturdy, shorter and somewhat recurved leaf stems.

## Date Palms

### Phoenix, Canary Island, and Commercial Varieties

**Phoenix, or Date Palms.** A group of exotic palms with long, graceful, recurved, pinnate leaves of exceeding beauty and grandeur, one of which varieties produces the date of commerce. The larger growing varieties of the Phoenix or Date Palm thrive in southern Texas and along the Gulf Coast and Florida, making most remarkable growth, attaining large size in comparatively few years. The phoenix or Date Palms with their large, graceful, swaying leaves or branches, give a most charming and tropical effect to lawns, grounds or avenues.

**Canary Island Date Palm** (*Phoenix Canariensis*). The noblest of all the Phoenixes, one of the most majestic palms in cultivation. Large, graceful recurved leaves; growth remarkably rapid, attaining fifteen to twenty feet in height and spread in a few years. Sizes A, B, C, D, E, H, K, M.

**Commercial Date Palm** (*Phoenix dactylifera*). The variety which with its many sub varieties produce the dates of commerce. Leaves large, usually erect and rigid, not as artistic or desirable for ornamental planting as *Canariensis*. Sizes G, H, K.

**PRICES for Washington, Canary Island Date, Commercial Date and Sabal Palms only. For prices other varieties see following descriptions.**

	By mail	each.	Each.	10	100
C—From 4-in. pots, partially characterized	35c	\$ .30	\$ 2.50	\$ 22	
D—From 5-in. pots, characterized	50c	.40	3.50	32	
E—From 7-in. pots, sev'l character leaves		1.00	9.00	80	
F—From 9 to 10-in. pots, heavy strong plants		2.50	20.00	180	
G—Tub grown, 4 to 5-in. caliper specimens		4.00	35.00		
H—Tub grown, 5 to 7-in. caliper heavy specimens		8.00	75.00		
K—Tub grown, 7 to 9-in. caliper, extra heavy		12.00			
M—Tub grown, 9 to 12-in. caliper, extra select		15.00			

Note: In palms key letters do not indicate height of plant, but are used to simplify method of indicating size and character of palm when ordering. When size is not specified in price given see description of sizes in prices for Washington and Phoenix Palms, just preceding this note.

**Cocos Palms.** Small fruited cocoanut palms. This is among the most graceful and artistic type for decoration of avenue planting.

**Plumosa.** (*Cocos Plumosa*). Grows to 40 or 50 feet, trunk straight erect, leaves 10 to 15 feet, erect and spreading. Hardy in South Florida. Special price each size, C—60c, D—75c, E—\$1.50, F—\$3.00, specimens \$5.00.

**Australian Cocoanut** (*Cocos australis*). Small, graceful palm, with slender, upright, recurved leaves. Grows to 8 or 10 feet. Hardy in Georgia and Alabama. Desirable for lawn. Special price each. B—50c, C—75c, D—\$1.50, E—\$2.50.

**Dictyosperma Rubra or Areca** (Palm). A very attractive palm with leaves showing a tinge of red, succeeds well in open in South Florida. D—\$1.00, E—\$1.25.

**Cocoanut Palms** (*Cocos nucifera*). This well-known palm should be more extensively grown as a tub and house plant. For out doors in South Florida this is one of the most





# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



magnificent and rapid-growing palms grown for general effects and shade. The palm that produces the Coconut of commerce.

Prices Coconut Palms only.	Each.	10	100
C—Showing 3 to 5 leaves .....	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
D—Beginning to show character..	.75	6.50	60.00
E—Showing character .....	1.00	9.00	80.00

**Royal Palm** (*Oriodoxia regia*). Handsome stately palm of very rapid growth. When small makes most desirable house or conservatory palm. Too tender for open planting in North Florida or along Gulf Coast. Size C—12 to 18 in., 35c ea., \$3.00 per 10; D—18 to 24 in., 50c ea., \$4.00 per 10; E—24 to 30 in., 75c ea., \$6.50 per 10; F—30 to 40 in., \$1.00 each.

**Reclinata** (*Phoenix reclinata*). Similar to *Canariensis*, but of as rapid growth and does not attain as large size. Desirable for planting where space will not admit the use of the larger growing palms. Special price each size. D—50c, \$4.00 per 10; E—\$1.00, \$9.00 per 10; F—\$2.00 each.

**Robellini** (*Phoenix roebelinii*). Very hardy dwarf palm, as compared with the *Canariensis*; desirable for conservatory, porch, pedestals, vases and for small yards or gardens. Special prices each size. D—12 to 18 in., \$1.00; 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 24 to 30 in., \$2.50.

**Wind Mill Palm** (*Chamaerops excelsa*). Is dwarf growing, very hardy fan palm, a unique and valuable variety. Can be grown as far north as Dallas, Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia. Special price each size, C—75c; D—\$1.25; E—\$2.50.



Royal Palms

## Cycas—Sago Palms

**Sago Palm** (*Cycas revoluta*). A dwarf growing palm with dark green feathery leaves. Splendid for pot and tub culture; very hardy and grows well planted in the open under partial shade. Price, 2-3 leaves 40c, 3-5 leaves 60c; 5 to 8 leaves \$1.00, 8 to 12 leaves \$1.50, 12 to 18 leaves \$2.50. Few specimens at from \$4.00 to \$10.00 each.

### Agaves

## Century Plant

A genus of sturdy succulents with very thick stiff, triangular or flat, upright leaves. A splendid lawn ornamental, either as specimens, borders or clumps. We offer four varieties as follows:

### Price Century Plants

	Each.	10
B—8 to 12 inch, small size .....	25c	\$2.00
C—12 to 18 inch, medium .....	35c	3.00
D—18 to 24 inch, standard .....	50c	4.00
E—2 to 3 feet, large .....	75c	6.00
Large specimen plants, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each.		

**Century Plant** (*Agave americana*). Heavy, stiff spike or saber-like leaves, sturdy defensive growth and appearance. Leaves edged with small sharp teeth or prickles. Splendid for lawn. Sizes C, D, E.

**Variegated Century Plant** (*Americana variegata*). Same as above except it has yellow stripings and edgings on the leaves. Sizes C, D, E.

**Blue Leaved Century Plant** (*Agave rigidi*). Leaves straighter, thinner and narrower than either of the above varieties. Color dark bluish green. Sizes B, C, D, E.

Yucca

## Spanish Bayonet

**Spanish Bayonet** (*Yucca aloifolia*). Upright growing plant with stiff double-edged, pointed leaves and centered with a stem bearing great clusters of creamy white flowers. Sizes, B—25c, C—35c, D—75c.

**Variegated Spanish Bayonet** (*Yucca aloifolia variegata*). Same as preceding variety, except it has leaves striped and edged with gold and silver. B—35c, C—50c, D—75c.

## Vines and Creepers

### Prices all Varieties Except as Noted

Size.	Length.	Each.	10
B—C—8 to 12 inch, small .....		25c	\$2.00
D—E—18 to 24 inch, medium .....		35c	3.00
F—G—3 to 5 feet, large.....		55c	5.00

**Bougainvillea.** See Japan Paper Flower.

**Bignonia.** See Trumpet Vines.

**Bleeding Heart Vine** (*Clerodendron balfouri*). Rapid growing, dark leaved climber with a profusion of crimson flowers borne in a large, creamy white, bag-like calyx; attractive and valuable for porch planting. Also makes a beautiful shrub for the lawn.

**Cestrum.** Tropical, climbing ornamental and flowering vines, desirable for porch trellises in favored localities.

**Cestrum duernum** (Day Blooming Jasmine). Quick growing evergreen white flowers.

**Cestrum parquii** (Night Blooming Jasmine). Same as preceding except flowers are yellow and bloom at night.

**Cherokee Rose.** A rapid growing, glossy leaved evergreen rose producing abundance of flowers in early spring.

**Cryptostegia grandiflora.** Vine from tropical Africa. Reddish-purple flowers, changing to rosy-lilac.

**Honeysuckle** (*Lonicera*). One of the best and most reliable evergreen, hardy groups of flowering vines.

**Golden Netted** (*Lonicera aurea reticulata*). Leaves green netted with golden yellow. Flowers creamy white.

**Halls Japan** (*Lonicera japonica*). Leaves green, a rapid grower, flowers plentiful and fragrant.

**Trumpet** (*Lonicera sempervirens*). Bluish green leaves; very pretty and desirable.

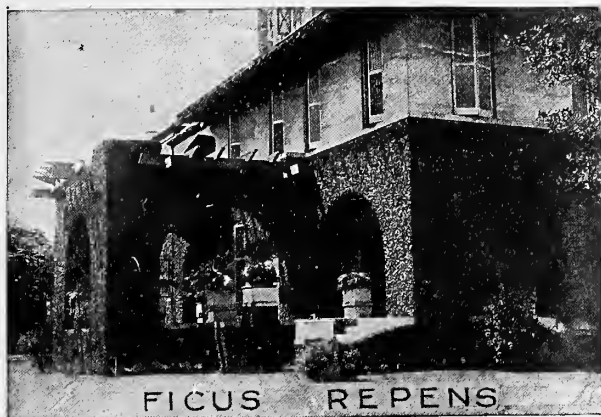
**Ivy.** The old reliable and historic climbing vines.

**Ivy, Boston** (*Ampelopsis Vetchii*). The most popular and satisfactory creeper for general Southern planting; is evergreen, glossy and very compact in growth.





# Trees And Plants For The South



Climbing Rubber

**Ivy English.** (*Hedera helix*). Shiny evergreen leaves; clings to any smooth surface without support, very vigorous grower.

**Improved Virginia Creeper** (*Ampelopsis englemanni*). Has finer cut leaves than the old variety, very attractive evergreen climber.

**Jasmines.** The famous sweet-scented vines of the South.

**Carolina Yellow Jasmine** (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). A very graceful, slender, rapid-growing, native evergreen vine with dark green leaves, yellow flowers produced in abundance in early spring.

**Graceful Jasmine** (*Jasminum gracillimum*). Beautiful pure white flowers borne in clusters, delightfully fragrant, splendid for arbors and porches.

**Star Jasmine** (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides*). Strong-growing, twining vine, glossy leaves; covered in spring with very fragrant starry white flowers in clusters.

**Star Jasmine, variegated** (*Rhynchospermum jasminoides* variegated). Variegated variety of the preceding variety.

**Japan Paper Flower** (*Bougainvillea glabrasanderiana*). A desirable climber with brilliant pinkish purple bracts presenting a most gorgeous display of color almost constantly. Price, C—25c each, \$2.25 per 10; D—40c each, \$3.50 per 10.

**Rubber Climbing** (*Ficus repens*). The most perfect creeper known. Its creeping and clinging tendencies are greater than in any other known plant. Has small round or oval glossy leaves, short stems. A very tenacious and beautiful climber for covering any kind of walls. Will climb anything. B-C—25c each, \$2.00 per 10; D-E—35c each, \$3.00 per 10.

**Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose** (*Antigonon leptopus*). A most rapid-growing vine, producing great sprays of clear pink flowers during summer and fall.

**Potato Vine** (*So'anum jasminoides*). Climbing shrub or vine; flowers white, about one inch apart, showing a slight tinge of blue.

## Trumpet and Flame, or Coral Vines—

**Golden Trumpet Vine** (*Allamanda henderonii*). Large, glossy, evergreen leaves, covered with clear yellow most of the year; a most desirable vine of quick growth.

**Trumpet Vine** (*Bignonia radicans*). The native trumpet vine, a strong and vigorous grower; flowers orange-red, in clusters. Hardy throughout the South.

**Blue Trumpet** (*Bignonia speciosa*). Large blue trumpet flowers and glossy leaves; a valuable twiner for South Florida and Gulf Coast.

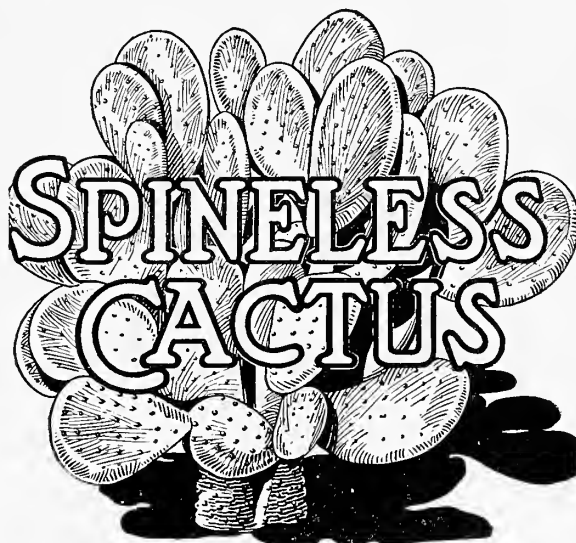
**Flame, or Coral Vine** (*Bignonia venusta*). Rapid-growing vine, blooms twice or three times during the season. A magnificent sight when in bloom.

**Wistaria** (*Wistaria sinensis*). Deciduous training vine of rapid growth. Has long panicles of purple blossoms preceding the foliage in early spring and summer.

**Blue Passion Flower** (*Passiflora coerulea*). A rank climbing vine with dark blue, curiously formed flowers. Very interesting and attractive.

**Trailing Myrtle** (*Vinea Minor*). A delightfully rich, full-foliaged trailer for covering beds, boxes and trellises. 15c each, \$1.00 per 10.

**Wandering Jew** (*Zebrina pendula*). The well-known and valuable rich green trailer. 10c each, 75c per 10.



*Opuntia ficus indica*

## Spineless Cactus

A unique and very attractive ornamental plant with considerable economic value as a stock food. If supplied with potash and alkaline fertilizer will produce wonderfully large crops on the poorest of land. Thrives in dry arid locations. Price of slabs or large leaf cuttings—50c each; \$4.00 per 10.



# Inter-State Nursery Catalog



## Suggestions About Ordering

### And Terms of Sale

#### Read Carefully Before Ordering

**BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE SEE OUR STOCK AND METHOD OF HANDLING TREES AND PLANTS.** If you will advise us of your intentions to visit our nurseries and date you expect to arrive will meet you on arrival of train at Macclenny, Florida.

**NO AGENTS.** We employ no agents, and have no connection with any other nurseries, but many nurseries and dealers buy and sell our stock. Trees sold to dealers must be resold by them on their own responsibility. We are responsible only to parties purchasing direct from us.

#### IN WRITING THE ORDER.

Parons will oblige us, and avoid possible errors, omissions and misunderstandings by using order blank, and observing the following suggestions and terms of sale. More order blanks will be cheerfully furnished upon request.

#### WRITE PLAINLY.

Your Signature, postoffice, street or R. F. D. address.

Name of Consignee, destination and route, if a new or small town, give name of county, railroad or river. Designate whether shipment is preferred by freight, express or mail. Use separate line for each item ordered.

Indicate Size Ordered by using either size key letters or by writing size in figures. Extend or carry out prices for each item or group of the same class having a common price.

**PRICES ARE GRADUATED** according to size or age of trees and plants and quantity ordered. Orders for any one class or size of trees having a common price made up of one or more varieties, graduate price applies as follows:

1 to 4 trees, single or each price applies.

5 to 50 trees, ten rate price applies.

50 to 500 trees, hundred rate price applies.

500 or more trees, thousand rate price applies.

This does not, however, apply to long lists of one and two trees each; on such the ten rate should apply.

**PRICES** in this catalog, except as noted under head of Parcel Post Prices, are based on the trees and plants net cash, carefully packed in neat, substantial bales, bundles, paper or wooden boxes, according to size and class of order, and delivered in good condition to forwarding company, the purchaser assuming all cost and risk of transportation.

**PARCEL POST PRICES.** The smaller sizes of most items will be shipped by parcel post or express prepaid at the single and ten rate prices published in this catalog. This does not apply to coniferous or any other balled and burlaped trees or plants, or to pot plants grown in pots larger than 4 inch size, and unless otherwise noted in price schedules, it does not apply to other trees in sizes larger than those designated as size F or medium. Prices named for all larger sizes and for balled and burlaped trees and large pot plants, also all prices quoted per 100 and 1,000 are for goods properly packed for either freight or express shipment delivered f. o. b. Macclenny, Florida.

**SMALL ORDERS.** All small orders for less than \$2.00 must be accompanied by 25c in addition to price for trees and plants to cover cost of handling, packing and shipping. It consumes the same time, work and practically the same amount and weight of packing material to properly pack and ship a 50c order as for a \$3.00 or \$4.00 order for the same class of trees

and plants. Most small orders for less than \$2.00 will be shipped by parcel post or express prepaid, as explained in preceding paragraph.

#### TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash with order or before shipment of goods.

**Advance Payment on Reserve Orders.** Orders booked sometime in advance of shipment must be accompanied by 25 per cent, one-fourth of the amount of order, to insure us in booking order and reserving goods, balance to be paid before shipment. If order is to be held until late in season, balance to be paid by February 1st.

**We Do Not Care to Ship C. O. D.,** and will not unless 25 per cent of amount accompanies order.

**REMITTANCES.** To insure safety, and prompt acceptance, remittance should be made by bank draft, express or postoffice money order, or registered letter. One-fourth of one per cent with a minimum of 10c should be added to all personal checks to cover cost of exchange and collection.

#### SHIPMENTS.

**Our Shipping Point.** All goods listed in this catalog will be shipped from Macclenny, Florida.

**Shipping Season** is from November to March inclusive for all classes of trees and plants. Citrus trees, palms, and some evergreen trees and shrubs may be shipped and planted during summer rainy season. Summer shipments should always be made by express.

**Time of Shipment.** Unless otherwise instructed, orders received during shipping season will be forwarded as soon after receipt as possible, reserve orders will be shipped as soon as convenient after shipping season opens.

**Orders Without Shipping Instructions** will be shipped as we believe is safest, cheapest and best for our customers' interest. Should shipment be ordered by freight, and we find that express rates for the size package nearly or quite as cheap, we will forward by express.

**Shipments at Purchaser's Risk.** Our responsibility ceases when we deliver trees to forwarding company. Claims for loss or damage must be made on them. We will, however, trace, if requested, and use every means at our command to secure prompt delivery, and recovery in case of damage or loss.

**SELECTION OF VARIETIES** suited to your locality is of first importance, and can often be more advantageously done by us than by purchaser. We will gladly aid our patrons in their selections and upon request furnish information as to adaptability and desirability of varieties.

**SUBSTITUTION.** We desire to follow our customers' wishes in this respect, and have found that they usually wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment, in case we are out of any varieties or sizes ordered. We therefore substitute when necessary, unless instructed to the contrary.

**OUR LIABILITY.** We exercise all possible care to have all stock well rooted, well grown, healthy, true to name, properly packed, and shipped according to instructions. It is, however, mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our liability under the foregoing is limited in amount to the original price received. No guarantee expressed or implied that trees will live or grow.

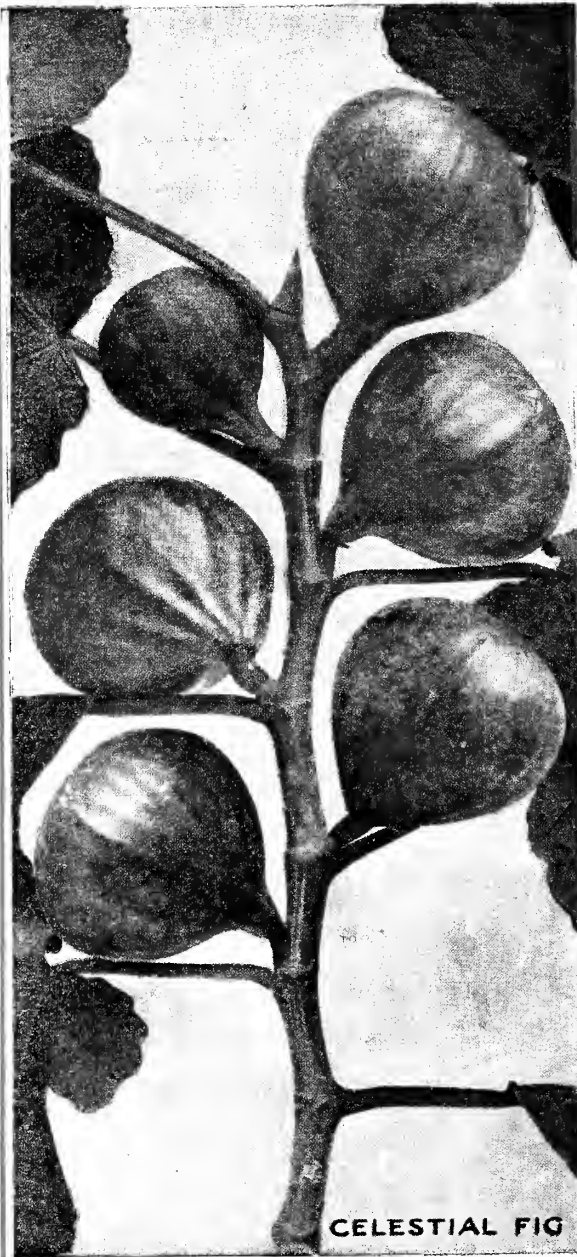


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KILLARNEY ROSE



CELESTIAL FIG

**INTER-STATE  
NURSERIES**

*McGriffing Co.*  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. MACCLENNY, FLA.